SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Labor Issue Is Cleared

THE Dominion Minister of Labor has informed a trade union which has "bargaining rights" with a Canadian ship-owning organization, that that organization is "within its rights" in entering into an agreement with a rival union after going through certain preliminaries. What those preliminaries are does not concern us for the moment; the important point is that Mr. Mitchell's dictum knocks on the head the favorite current doctrine of union leaders, that it is in all circumstances unlawful for an employer to negotiate with any other organization of workers than the one which has been granted "bargaining rights" in the industry.

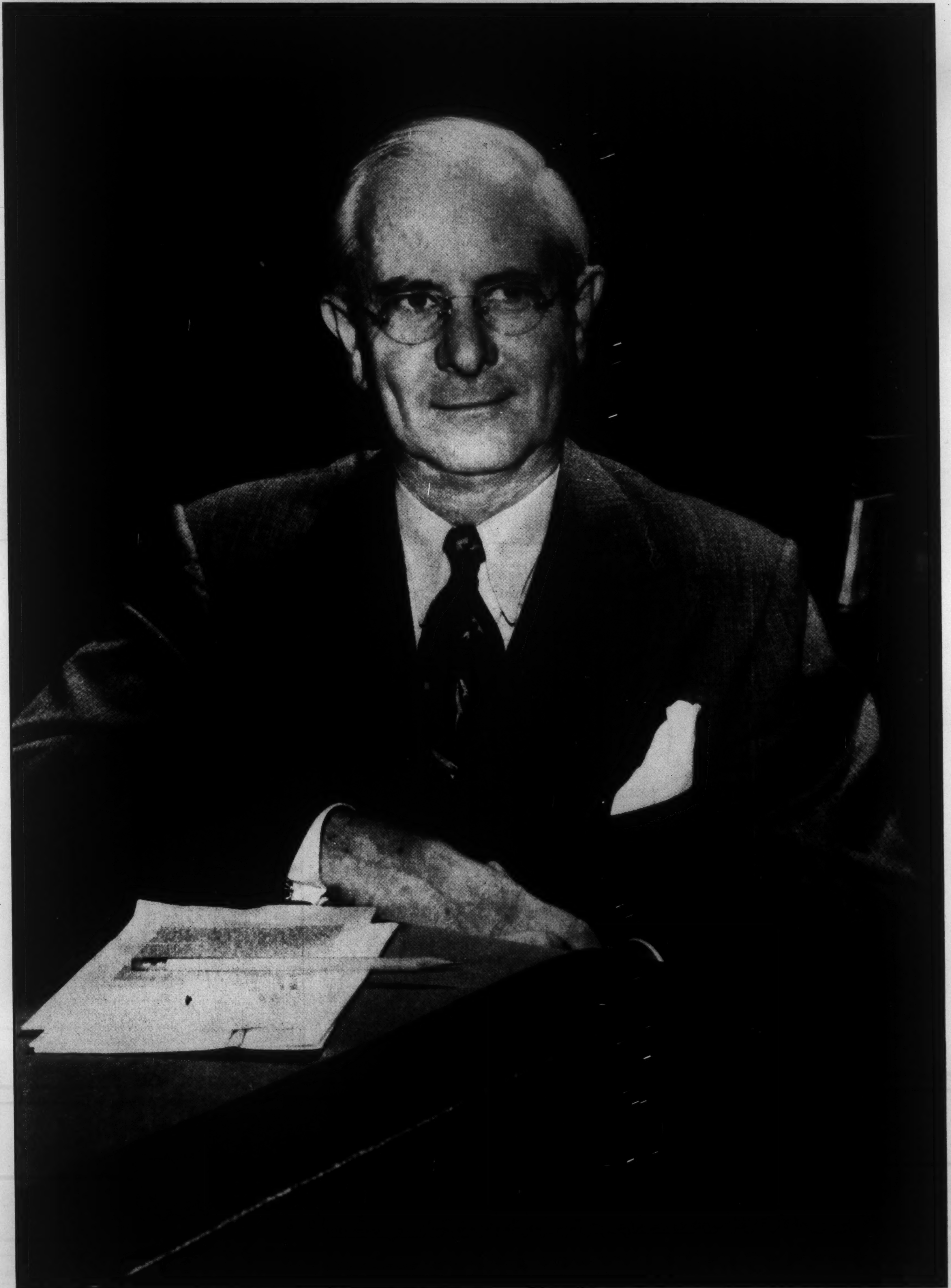
Obviously this is the only sensible view to take of the matter, and any other view must involve granting to the certified union a monopoly right to the supply of labor in the industry, and consequently a right to supply and withhold labor on its own terms. Nevertheless the unions have been claiming this alternative view, and demanding the absolute control of the labor supply in the industries to which they are accredited, for the last five or six years, or ever since the position of certified bargaining agent began to be recognized. It is the holding of this view by labor which leads to all the atrocious abuses of picketing which have occurred throughout this period. SATURDAY NIGHT has been urging for the past four years that governments, both federal and provincial, should make clear their position on this matter, but they have consistently preferred to say nothing, and we rather suspect that Mr. Mitchell would have gone on saying nothing, if it were not for the fortunate fact that in this particular labor squabble the certified bargaining agent is a well-known Communist organization and is therefore not particularly popular with the majority of its brother unions. The principle, however, is of universal application. It means simply that an employer who finds that he cannot make terms with the union accredited to him is entitled to seek labor from other sources, subject to certain requirements of procedure.

During all this period it has been the claim of the accredited unions that they had the right to close up the plants to which they were accredited, in the event of the employer refusing to accept their terms, and that the employer had no right to seek workers elsewhere. This is the contention which Mr. Mitchell has at last denied, and we hope that his belated denial of it will not cost him too many labor votes, and that the C.C.F. will not rush forward with the announcement that if it comes into power the ship-owners will immediately be notified that they cannot secure labor from any other source than the duly accredited union, the C.S.U. We do not imagine that the C.C.F. will do anything of the kind, since the affection between it and the Communist party is strictly limited; but it seems a pity that what ought to be a fundamental principle in labor relations should be settled by considerations chiefly relating to the politics of the union concerned.

Russia and History

IT IS no bad thing that Canadians should be reminded that Communism is never something imposed upon a unanimously unwilling people by sheer force of Russian arms or sheer fear of Russian terrorism. For that reason we are certainly not going to join the widespread vociferations of anguish and resentment which have greeted the publication in the *International Journal* of the C.I.I.A., of an article by Glen Shortliffe on "Class Conflict and International Politics." Professor Shortliffe is associate professor of French at Queen's, and his article deals primarily with the history of class conflict in France, a history which explains, with very little need for falling back on

(*Continued on Page Five*)



CANADA'S SECOND International Trade Fair was officially opened May 30 by U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Charles Sawyer, former Ambassador to Belgium and an eminent counsel, industrialist and publisher.

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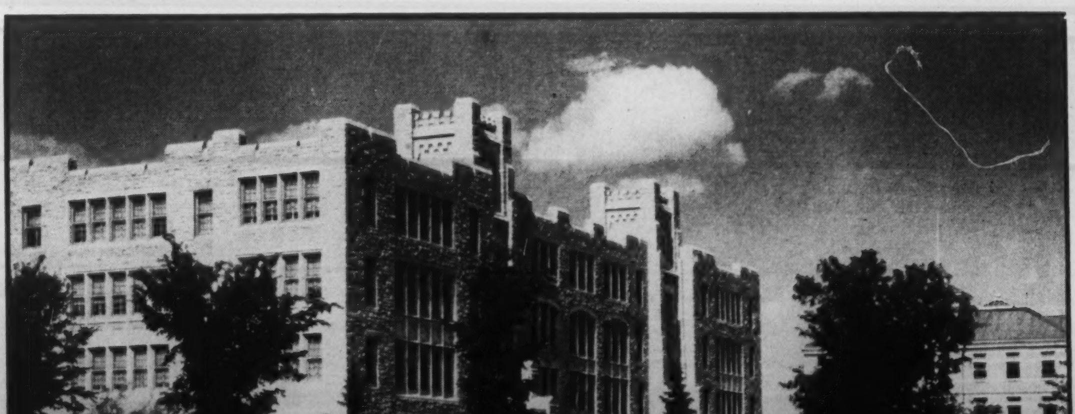
THE CITY OF WINNIPEG ON ITS 75th BIRTHDAY

BY C. F. GREENE

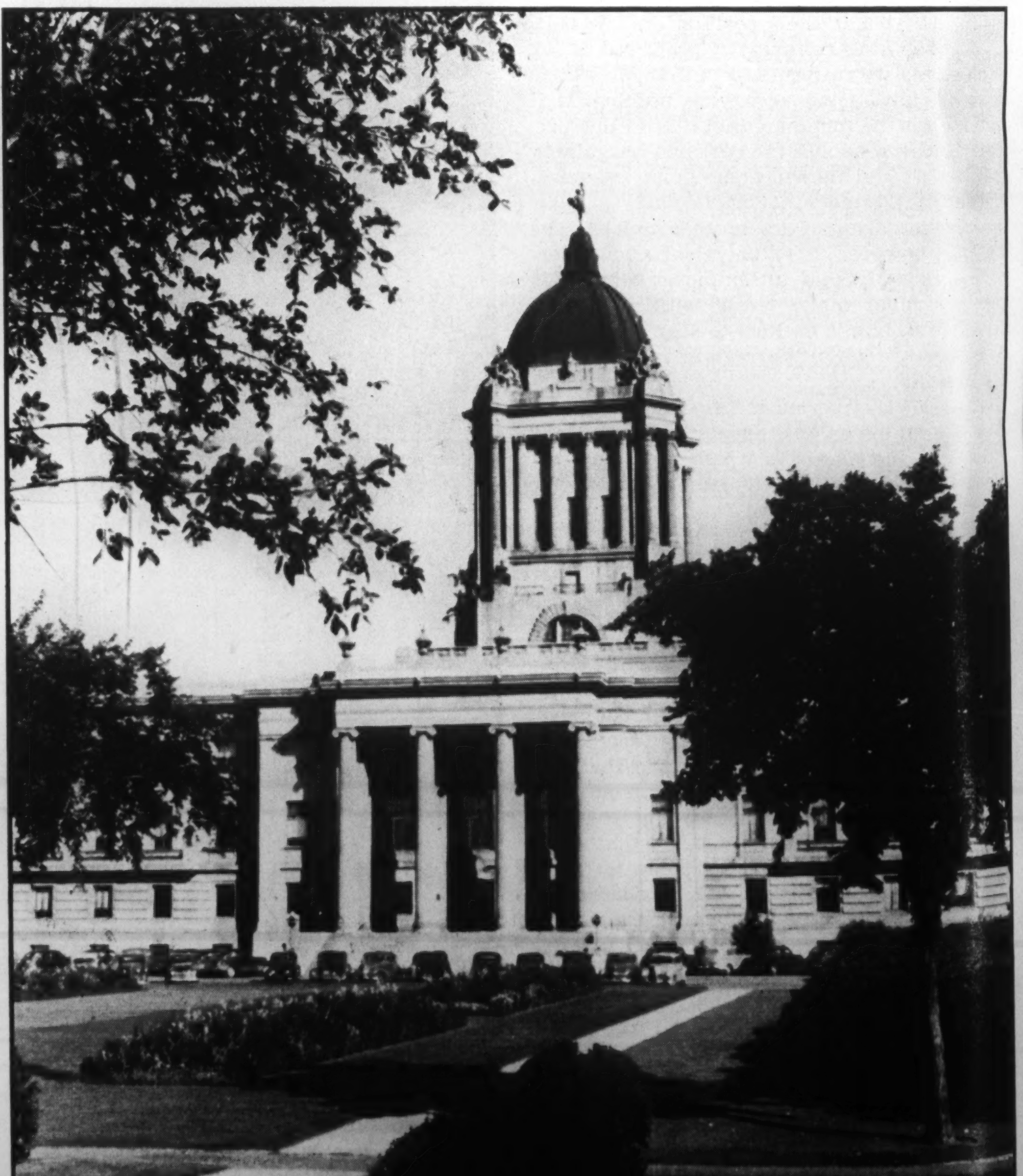
A world-famous intersection, that of Portage and Main, is one of the chief prides of the City of Winnipeg. Here is not only the hub of the celebrations but a graphic pictorial representation of the city's growth.

This is what the scene at the left looked like in 1874, year of the city's incorporation in horse-and-buggy days.

The "new look" in architecture has come along with the seventy-five years. Here is an impressive medical centre building in the heart of the city's downtown district.



Incorporated in 1887, the University of Manitoba did not get its first building until 1900. Now impressive structures rise from a site of more than 1,000 acres.



Visitors and residents alike make pilgrimage to Manitoba's Parliament Buildings. Trees and flowers provide a delightful setting for the "Golden Boy" on the dome.

WINNIPEG is 75 this year, and it does not plan to spend its birthday quietly. An entire week—June 5 to 11—has been set aside for celebration when ex-Winnipeggers will join the home folks in a grand reunion.

Beneath the carnival atmosphere, however, is a sense of solid satisfaction in what the years have wrought. In 1870, the only way to get to Winnipeg was by canoe or Red River cart and mail came up from Minnesota by horse and dog team. Today, of course, Winnipeg is peculiarly a transportation centre and a larger percentage of its population is engaged in the movement of goods and people than elsewhere in Canada.

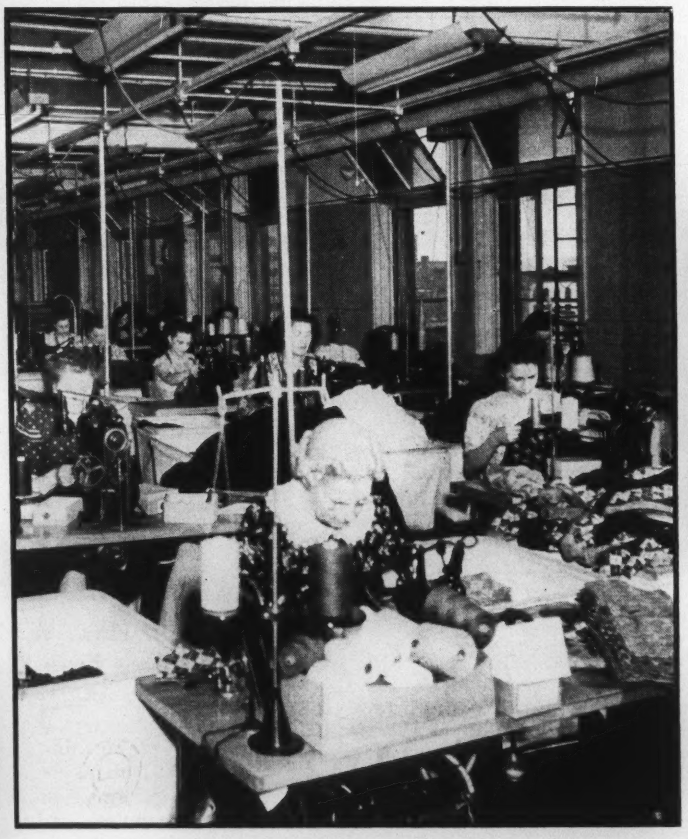
Canada is half a Continent. It is twice the size of India and larger than the United States and Alaska combined. Yet, economically, it has been likened to a string of pearls because it has great breadth and little depth. Winnipeg is the centre of the necklace, the oldest of the communities on the Great Plains whose rich soil cover supplies the Manitoba Number One Hard which for years was the standard of wheat excellence.

THE prosperity of Winnipeg is very directly dependent on the flow of commerce between the east and the great grain-growing West. In spite of the progress made by mining and manufacturing in recent years, agriculture continues the mainstay of the three prairie provinces. Today, there are fewer but larger farms. With power machinery, though, the farm unit does a more efficient job and produces more.

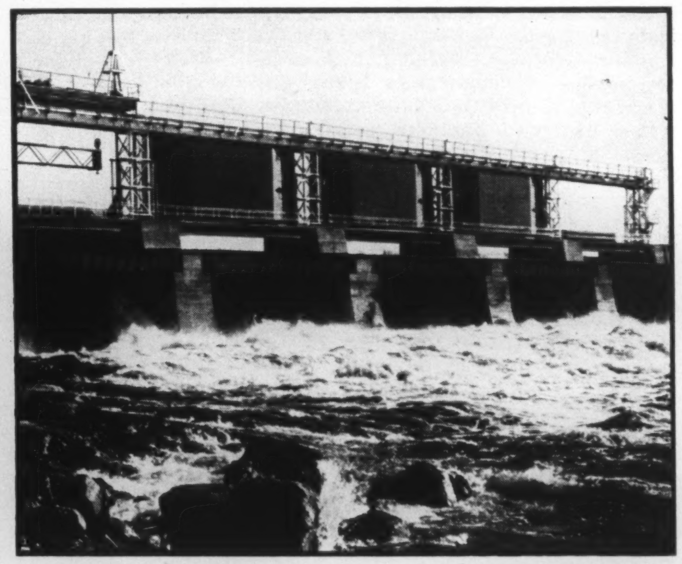
Since 1941 the capital invested in prairie farms and their equipment has increased almost a billion dollars. While this increase was taking place, farm indebtedness dropped almost 50 per cent. The war demonstrated an amazing ability to diversify crops, to shift from wheat to coarse grains and livestock, to grow on a large scale crops which had previously been considered unsuitable to prairie soil. (*Continued on page 31*)

All that remains of historic Fort Garry, which marked the original site of Winnipeg, is the old gate now enshrined in a small city park. Rising behind is Fort Garry Hotel, on site of the original post.

With its suburbs Winnipeg now has a population of 300,000 as against 215 in 1870. Here are typical homes in Tuxedo.



Third among Canadian cities in needlecraft industry Winnipeg leads in production of heavy work clothing.

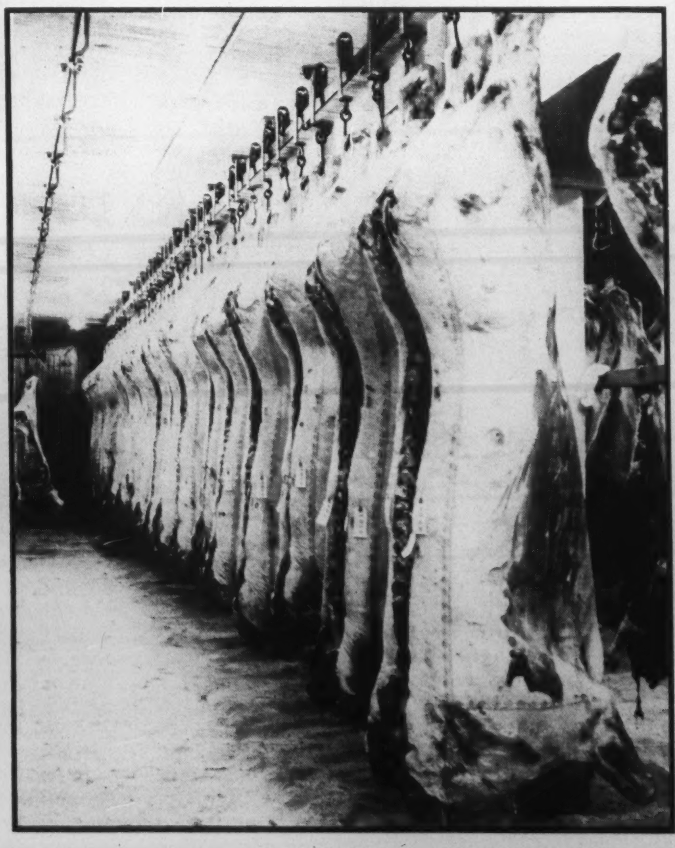


Per head of population Winnipeg is the largest user of electric power on continent. Point du Bois plant.

Meeting of the waters: it was this junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers which insured first settlement.

Winnipeg, "Canada's Chicago" links the commerce of east and west. Railway yards are among biggest on continent.

Largest in Canada is Winnipeg's Union Stockyards. Acres of pens keep twelve meat packing plants busy.



Close to half a million head of cattle were processed last year to feed the markets of the world.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

C.B.C. And Mr. Drew

Abolition Of The Licence Fee Would Make C.B.C. Dependent

GEORGE DREW has been quoted in campaign addresses as (a) charging that the C.B.C. is a propaganda agency for the government i.e. the Liberal party; and (b) pledging that if he is returned to office he will abolish the $2.50 fee for radio licences. The argument advanced to justify the latter step is that it is unfair to take a licence fee from those Canadian radio owners who are unable because of poor reception to pick up Canadian broadcasting programs.

The Progressive Conservative leader has laid his finger on an issue of great importance in Canadian political and social life but it cannot be said that so far he has offered much promise of improving things. If (a) is true—and that ought to be established first—then the application of (b), in the event Mr. Drew gets into power, will make the C.B.C. even more dependent upon the government of the day, and thus more prone to mould its policy in harmony with the views of the Cabinet.

The charge that the C.B.C. is a propaganda agency for the government of the day ought to be supported by evidence. The amount of time given free to the several political parties is settled by conferences between the C.B.C. and all party leaders. The C.B.C. news broadcasts seem to me just as meticulously fair to the several political parties as is the news report of the Canadian Press, itself a cooperative association embracing all stripes of political leaning. The C.B.C. appears to have leaned over backward in withdrawing such commentary as Capital Report during the current election campaign. If the C.B.C. is still to be branded as a propaganda agency for the government, it may fairly be concluded that the cause lies in the inherent nature of all government enterprises, and persists in spite of every effort of the C.B.C. executive to avoid playing party politics in any way.

It is an inevitable tendency, of course, of *any* government publication to present the whole Canadian scene in a *favorable* manner. You do not look for unbridled criticism or searching scepticism of the Canadian social fabric in official handouts. By their selection of the more constructive aspects of Canadian life, and their unavoidable references from time to time to the accomplishments of the Canadian people, aided by the government of the day, all publicly-owned media of communication tend to lean over in favor of the *status quo*. The C.B.C. does not entirely escape this bias. The really trenchant attack must come from outside, from private individuals, from the Opposition benches in the Commons, from independent newspapers, from authors and pamphleteers and reformers on the stump.

The founders of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which included R. B. Bennett, were not unaware of this insidious tendency, and from time to time a good many efforts have been made to give the C.B.C. as much real independence from political pressure as a public utility can ever obtain. Perhaps more could still be done in this respect. But to wipe out the licence fee would be to turn in the opposite direction. It would make the C.B.C. more immediately dependent on the good-will of the ruling political party of the day, since its annual revenue would have to be included in the estimates and voted each year. Apart from the sums it obtained from commercial advertising, the C.B.C. would hardly have a dollar of income of its own on which it could bank from year to year.

Larger Fee Needed

Logic Calls For Increase In Radio Fee, Not Abolition

IF THE Progressive Conservatives are really sincere about wishing to safeguard the C.B.C. from political pressure (so that if they are returned to power, the C.B.C. will not become a propaganda agency for *them*) they should promise when elected to make the C.B.C. financially independent and adopt all additional possible means of shielding the C.B.C. from political pressures of any origin.

The latest financial report of the C.B.C. shows that it derives about 70 per cent of its income from the annual fee. This is statutory and does not have to be voted: it can be anticipated annually with some assurance. The remainder comes from commercial advertising. It would probably be a good thing if the C.B.C. did not have to rely upon commercial advertising for such a large sum ($1,842,000 in the latest report). But lacking other income it has had no alternative. Most of its current costs run about twice as high as when the licence fee was set in 1932; and at least 60 per cent higher than when the fee was raised to $2.50 in 1938. The logic calls for an increase in the fee, not the abolition of it.

The argument that a licence fee is unfair to the radio listener who cannot get C.B.C. stations very well is not as strong as it was a few years ago. The coverage of the big C.B.C. stations is now very high. If it is unfair to include a few taxpayers, in the form of licence holders, who get inadequate return for their fee, how much more unfair would it be to abolish the fee entirely and collect the $5 millions or so that the C.B.C. would need from all the taxpayers of Canada, many of whom do not own or operate sets at all?

—Photo by Richard Harrington

FIRST WHITE MAN to visit the Junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers was La Verendrye in 1738. Today visitors to the same spot view not only the meeting of the waters but this fine monument by Emile Brunet in Winnipeg's neighbor St. Boniface.

U.K.'s Export Problem

Must Increase Direct Earnings To Replace E.C.A. Dollars

IN HIS address at Ottawa to Rotary International, J. Harold Wilson, President of the British Board of Trade, summed up as neatly as one is likely ever to find it the nature of the British problem of maintaining purchases in Canada in the face of her acute exchange shortage. Having noted that U.S. off-shore dollar purchases will progressively decline between now and 1952, he added:

"So unless we can increase our direct earning of dollars *faster* than the off-shore dollars decline, not only shall we be unable to increase our program of purchases from Canada, we shall not even be able to maintain the present rate. It is this plain fact and not any other which is responsible for our present inability to buy from Canada all that Canada would wish to sell, and we, for our part, would wish to buy."

It used to be said that to attempt to increase Canadian import trade from the sterling area, and particularly from Britain, was a fairly hopeless struggle against a long-term trend which has indeed been operative almost since Confederation. The propinquity of the U.S. and the tremendous geographical and stylistic and other advantages possessed by the U.S. seller have frequently been stressed. Wilson declines to give up hope. "Difficulties of time and distance—so crucial to engineering servicing, to consultant services, and the provision of spares—have been virtually eliminated by the transatlantic plane, the express air service and the radio telephone," he told his Ottawa audience.

Great Canadian Honored

LL.D. For Hon. W. A. Buchanan Recognizes Fine Services

WHEN the University of Alberta conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Honorable William Asbury Buchanan the other day, they singled out for distinction a great Canadian, whose constructive influence on the province of Alberta goes back to the days when it was carved out of the Territories.

The son of a Methodist minister, he was born in Peterboro county and began his journalistic career as a printer's devil for the Peterboro *Examiner* back in 1893. He moved on to Toronto to become city editor of the Toronto *Telegram*, then down to St. Thomas to be managing director of the St. Thomas *Journal*. Then he was drawn to the West, and arrived there in 1905, proceeding to acquire the Lethbridge *Herald*, then a weekly, but which he made a daily in 1908. He organized the first Legislative Library at Edmonton in the newly formed Province in 1907.

He successfully ran for the Alberta legislature in 1909, and was appointed to the Provincial Cabinet in February 1910, but resigned on an issue of principle shortly afterwards. He resigned his seat in the legislature in 1911 to run for a seat at Ottawa, and he won in both the "Reciprocity" campaign of that year and in the Union government election of 1917. He dropped out in 1921, but not without having made an outstanding impression on national political leaders. I recall reading many years ago that if he had not suffered an impairment in his hearing he would have contested the Liberal leadership in 1921; and if so, he might well have risen to be Prime Minister of Canada. He has always been a great power in the Liberal party. He was elevated to the Senate in 1925. No brief note can sum up the contribution he has made to Canadian journalism, politics, provincial and national affairs.

Passing Show

CANADA'S newest successful novelist is named Mayse, and nobody has yet suggested that his novels are corny.

•

What we want to know is whether a Merlin is the parent of a Gremlin or vice-versa.

•

Socialism in Britain has passed from wigs on the green to wigs on the Pinks.

•

Mr. St. Laurent says it is not time for a change of government. Did a government head ever say that it was time for a change of government?

•

Mr. Drew promises to promote new industries for Canada. And that's fine, if we can

only promote a spirit of cooperation to run them.

•

It's a colorful question whether Mr. Green's blacklisting of Communists constitutes red-baiting.

•

The Germans have got themselves a Bonn-y constitution.

•

Weather prediction a year in advance is said to be possible, but who wants to carry an umbrella for a year before it rains?

•

Looking Forward

The following gems I not only can't stand
But earnestly trust are excluded from Heaven:—
Bolero, Trees, Shortnin' Bread, Jingle Bells, and
The musical horrors of Ethelbert Nevin.

J. E. P.

•

Fifty per cent of car drivers grit their teeth when behind the wheel, said a speaker at the B.C. Dental Association. The other fifty per cent merely look as if they wanted to.

•

Lucy says that the new British idea of calling the various sizes of women's clothing after the Greek goddesses is all right, but the giving of the name "Venus" to the "average figure" may lead to some slightly exaggerated expectations.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

"Russian infiltration," the astonishing strength of the Communist party among the French people.

The conclusions which Professor Shortliffe draws from this French history, and which he applies to China and by inference to Greece and any other country in which the North American nations can be accused of "helping to perpetuate the state of affairs that makes Communism look like a panacea," go much further than we should care to follow. We wholly agree that "the antidote to Communism lies within the province of an enlightened social science." It may even be true that "the problem" (of Communism) "is quite beyond the scope of the general and the admiral." But that does not make us feel like demobilizing the general and the admiral, for we fancy they will be needed in order to give us time to bring to bear the lamentably belated services of such "enlightened social science" as we can now muster.

The fact that the industrial worker has been a downtrodden class in France for nearly two centuries is a most important fact which we should all recognize, but it does not justify the French industrial worker in attempting by revolution to make himself the downtreading class instead of the downtrodden. Communism may be a product of history, but we are not obliged to yield to a thing that we hate merely because it is a product of history; it may be that and yet be just as bad as if it were a product of Russia. And the tough thing about the whole business is that the Russians will not leave history alone to manufacture its own products; they have to be always helping it along.

Very Good Immigrants

THE Canadian Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees has been duly chartered by the Dominion government and is now dealing with the needs of those Czechs who, disliking the present régime in their unhappy country, and being either already out of it in D.P. camps in Germany or sufficiently fortunate to be able to evade the border guards, are now coming to Canada at the rate of some hundreds a month. There is no class of new arrivals in Canada which is more richly entitled to the sympathy of the Canadian people, nor any which is more likely to provide the country with a most desirable class of citizens, than these former members of one of the most cultured and civilized races in Europe, whose sole crime was that of occupying a strategic area in the European battleground of ideologies.

Most of these arrivals are inadequately supplied with the equipment for beginning their new life, often lacking even the necessary clothing, and the fund is for the purpose of tiding them over the initial difficulties by means of small loans. The amount of money involved is small in proportion to the value of the work. Senators Campbell and Cairine Wilson are at the head of the organization, and its work is supervised by Karel Buzek, who was Trade Commissioner in Canada for the old (pre-Communist) government and is now a private citizen in Toronto. The Fund can be addressed at 29 Madison Avenue, Toronto.

Government Problems

"THE Hoover Commission Report" (McGraw-Hill, $4.50) on the organization of the executive branch of the American government deals with so many problems common to the United States and this country that Canadians ought really to have made some contribution to the cost of procuring it. It is unquestionably one of the great classic documents on government, and the hand of the chairman of the Commission which drafted it is discernible in almost every line—and it is the hand of an ex-President who while a political failure was "one of the great administrators of all time." An analysis of those parts of it which have possible value for Canada should be made by some Canadian expert on government at an early date.

It includes an extremely valuable chapter on Federal-State Relations, every word of which is just as pertinent to Canada as to the country for which it was written. The principle of grants-in-aid is declared to be indispensable, but the program of such grants needs to be "clarified and systematized," and there should be "a continuing agency on Federal-State relations"; also revenue sources should be better distributed.

GOVERNMENT BY THE MAJORITY

On the subject of regulatory authorities the Report is insistent that the regulatory function, which is judicial in character and requires strong guarantees of independence for the members of the authority, should not be associated (as it often is even in the United States) with responsibility for the carrying on of business enterprises or the making of executive decisions—both of which should involve the possibility of being called to account by a higher authority. This confusion of functions is far too common in Canada, and the C.B.C. must be regarded as an example of it unless we can bring ourselves to regard the private radio stations as merely ancillary to the corporation's own enterprise. (That view is not impossible, and was undoubtedly held not only by the government which created the C.B.C. but by the Bennett government which created the earlier Radio Commission. The private stations naturally do not share it.)

Many reforms which require a legislative earthquake in the United States because of the rigidity of the constitutional structure have already been achieved with ease by us because of our elasticity. A cabinet post devoted to social welfare is so obvious a need that we did not require a Hoover to bring it about—and of course it may not be brought about in the U.S. in spite of Mr. Hoover, although the persuasive power of this Report is simply enormous.

With Us, Against Us

THE text of the letter from the eleven prominent members of the Manitoba C.C.F. (two of them members of the Manitoba legislature) to the general membership of the party in that province is the most significant document on the thinking of Canadian Socialists that has appeared since the original Regina Manifesto. It begins with the inquiry: "Do you feel that the policies being adopted at Ottawa, fashioned after the policies from Washington, will bring peace and security, or will they bring depression and war?" It then goes on to ask whether the Marshall Plan "will further the development of Socialism and peace, or will it mean the re-establishment of capitalism and the continuation of civil war?"

The object of this letter is stated to be the arousing of discussion of a question which has already been discussed and passed upon by the national and provincial executives of the party, namely the approving of the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Treaty, and the obvious desire of the writers is to bring about a reversal of the decision of the two executives, which would mean a decision by the party to oppose the policies in question.

What we desire to bring to the attention of our readers is the absolute equating, in the minds of the writers of the letter, of the two ideas of Socialism and peace, on the one hand, and capitalism and war, on the other. These are people who are convinced that capitalism is not merely an outmoded or unwise or inefficient or unjust way of carrying on the world's economic operations, but that it is actually the prime cause of those quarrels between nations which break out in physical strife; and that the replacement of this terrible system by Socialism will remove the causes of war and bring in an era of enduring peace.

People who can and do believe this are obviously justified in going to almost any lengths to destroy the capitalist system. They are in no way fettered by any dogmatic adherence to democracy or the parliamentary system; if democracy and the parliamentary system stand in the way of the achievement of Socialism then they must be got out of the way. The deliverance of the world from war (imposed upon it by the capitalist system) is clearly far more important than the mere granting to every adult citizen of a voice in the management of his country's affairs.

This, we are confident, is the true explanation of the readiness with which people of this type can come to the very edge of treason, and sometimes over the edge, in the pursuit of their *idée fixe*. Doctrinally they are far nearer to the Communists than they are to the basic ideas of the original Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, and in any really testing showdown they would be found with the Communists and against those who regard Socialism merely as a better method of carrying on production and distribution, to be adopted by democratic countries as soon as a majority of the voters can be persuaded to vote for it.

It is probably not a bad thing that the North Atlantic Treaty is having the effect of sorting out the sheep from the goats in the Socialist pasture. The test for distinguishing between them is not difficult. He who believes that private profit is in itself immoral is fundamentally on the side of the Communists; and anyone who believes that the pursuit of private profit inevitably leads to war, and that the universal abolition of private profit will prevent war, must clearly believe that private profit is immoral. He who believes that private profit is not in itself immoral is not a Communist nor on the side of the Communists.

The Spies of Ciano

THE first two years of the Ciano diary, which Edda Ciano had to leave behind when she escaped across the Swiss frontier with the volumes covering the subsequent five years, have not yet been published in English, but Professor L. B. Namier gives some extensive and highly significant extracts from them, translated from the Italian edition, in an article in the *National Review*. Because the years which they cover—1937-38—are those of the strutting and bombastic period of Italian Fascism the author cuts a vastly poorer figure in them than in the volumes already published in English, in which the approach and imminence of disaster are already imparting to him some sense of tragic fate. But he had no moral stamina, no solidity of character; he was not a man to whom the destinies of the world or even of Italy could ever be entrusted without the gravest danger.

Canadians should be specially interested in the passages relating to the notable successes of the Italian spy system. "A spy in the British Embassy regularly supplied them (the Fascists) with photographs of its secret documents. . . Only the Russian and German ciphers and archives apparently proved immune." Ciano writes that "Schuschnigg was much impressed with the quality of our information service". He well might be; he had been supplied with a large number of secret documents of other nations.

On December 1, 1937 Ciano notes: "I gave the Japanese military attaché the plans of Singapore." These had been obtained through the Italian consul. "He was plainly much impressed by the gesture."

A nation which, like Canada, has had no diplomatic relations until very recent years is apt to feel differently about such operations from the way in which the old hands feel. A certain amount of successful treachery is inevitable in diplomacy as in warfare, and experienced nations, while doing all in their power to safeguard their secrets, do not get unduly excited when they are occasionally outmatched in the battle of wits; and above all they never forget that wherever there is anything worth spying upon there will also be spies to spy upon it.

Two other nice little titbits from the diary are the entry in which Ciano tells of buttering up King Zog of Albania; "I told him how well-disposed I was to him, and that, whatever happened, I would consider him our man". Two weeks later he makes the entry: "The action (in Albania) begins to take shape; the murder of the King (apparently Koci will undertake it for 10 million lire), street disturbances, a descent from the hills of bands faithful to us. . . Italy is asked to intervene."

And "January 4, 1938: Saw O'Kelly, Vice-President of Eire: Very anti-British."

The Republic in Quebec

LE TEMPS, the Quebec City weekly of Mr. Duplessis, has gone all-American. Its columnist, Mr. Paul Bouchard, has been preaching republicanism for some time, but he is now arguing that "In America, a republican continent, monarchy is an anachronism, a vestige of a colonial or even pre-Columbian epoch". Also that "No obstacle now prevents Canada from putting an end to the anachronism of its fictitious monarchy and adopting, in common with all the other peoples of America, a republican regime. The Republic of Canada can then enter the Pan-American Union, a reality much more important for us than the déliquescent Empire to which Jawaharlal Nehru has just delivered the *coup de grace*."

It seems desirable that the political leaders of Quebec should give some indication of where they stand on this question. Does Mr. Duplessis agree with the columnist of his own most faithful and undeviating journalistic supporter? What does Mr. St. Laurent think of the similar views of Mr. Frederic Dorion, federal member for Charlevoix-Saguenay? It is true that Mr. Dorion lists himself in Hansard as an Independent, but we do not think the Liberals will run a candidate against him. Are there no Liberals in Charlevoix-Saguenay who think that the British Crown is a valuable mechanism of government for Canada?

If Mr. Duplessis and Mr. St. Laurent are in favor of the maintenance of the Crown as part of the Canadian political system, and are therefore opposed to the ideas of the republicans, would it not be well to say so, in view of the obviously well organized campaign for its abolition? The members of the King's government, whether federal or provincial, should know whether or not they desire a King.

AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY

("Warren, Ohio, woman bathes her children and herself and washes the dishes in thirty gallons of maple sap gathered by her husband. She mistook it for rain-water, and not until she brushed her teeth with the sweet-tasting liquid did she learn her mistake."—Associated Press.)

SAD is the tale of the busy collector
Of thirty gallons of maple nectar.

Wearied of toil, he sought a nap,
Leaving exposed his hard-won sap.

Enter the one whom all his life
He has sworn to love. We refer to his wife.

Herself did bathe and each bonny child—
Completely spoiled what her spouse had spiled.

O sap-collector, enjoy your snore
Your sweet is sweeter than ever before.

O sleep as long as you can, my laddie—
First-class, original sugar-daddy.

But the outlook for the future is awful:
Arid the cornpone, pancake, waffle.

She'll do it again, we're more than suspicious:
Crime is so sweet when syruptitious.

J. E. P.

More Facts And Less Fury Wanted In Heart Therapy Controversy

By JEAN TWEED

Vitamin E as a treatment for heart disease has become a main issue in a sort of medical guerilla war. To the layman the quarrel seems to be based on a minor point. Opponents of Vitamin E take a Shoot-the-Shutes attitude toward the discoverers of the treatment, more often than they oppose the medicinal properties of Vitamin E itself. The sponsors of the E treatment (Doctors Evan and Wilfred Shute of London, Ontario) have hired a publicist to spread their findings to the general practitioners to circumvent what they call "official medicine".

Jean Tweed, SATURDAY NIGHT writer, suggests that the victims of heart diseases are the final arbiters and that less personal quarrelling and more impartial investigation is needed for their benefit. The main issue should be: Is Vitamin E effective? And to whom?

THE only medical point of view worth anything is the patient's. But when the doctors start quarreling among themselves it is the last point of view to be considered. The medicos carry on their battle in the rarified air breathed only by themselves, and their verbal jousts are conducted in a mixture of Latin, Greek and Medicalese. This stops even the most ardent layman from interfering, and completely gags the patient in a most efficient manner.

So it has been with Vitamin E as a treatment for heart diseases. The only time the public is let in on the quarrel is when the doctors manage to forget their Latin for brief moments in order to hurl some old-fashioned Anglo-Saxon words at their opponents. The people who should really be doing the swearing are the victims, past, present and future, of heart trouble. Does Vitamin E work, or doesn't it? Does it work all of the time, some of the time, or not at all?

The answers to those questions will not be forthcoming until the representatives of official medicine (senior officials in the various Medical Associations) arrange some sort of united research. This they seem heartily unwilling to do. Their indifference is based on the grounds that the Vitamin E sponsors (Doctors Evan and Wilfred Shute of London, Ontario) have not presented proper proof in support of their claims for the E therapy. "It's a fraud," says one eminent doctor, "but don't quote me." "They are incompetent to diagnose heart conditions," says another, "but don't quote me."

"Eighty per cent of our patients show improvement after three to four weeks' treatment," say the Shutes, "and you can shout it from the rooftops."

Reject Change

Of course if the official men of medicine were to have had their way throughout history we would still be without antisepsis, pasteurization, vaccination and insulin, to name a few. As in all professions, those who attain success tend to reject change and desire to retain the *status quo.* If Vitamin E does even a few of the things claimed for it by the Shutes it is bound to upset present heart treatment by cardiologists.

An editorial in the British medical journal, the *Lancet,* (one of the foremost medical journals in the world) in 1948 sums up the case for and against Vitamin E very neatly. After summarizing the background of experimentation with rats the editorial says, "The hope that Vitamin E medication may prove useful (in humans) would indeed have receded but for the faith of Evan Shute in Canada who has had long experience in the treatment of both pregnant and non-pregnant patients with wheat-germ oil concentrates and later synthetic tocopherols. . . From experience of 1,500 cases of every type of heart disease he concludes that Vitamin E is both effective and safe; that 80 per cent of cases improve continuously; and that even in the worst cases the improvement may sometimes allow greatly increased activity.

"These beneficial effects he ascribes to the action of the vitamin in decreasing the permeability and increasing the dilation of the capillaries, in decreasing the anoxia of the cardiac muscle, in preventing further thrombosis and resolving existing thrombi, and in softening and relaxing scar tissue by invasion with fresh blood-vessels."

Eats Blood Clots

Reduced to a layman's language this means that the Shutes claim that Vitamin E eats away blood clots at the same time as it dilates the walls of the veins and arteries, thus allowing the blood to circulate more freely. In the case of scar tissue, Vitamin E has the result of reducing the amount of scarring by rehabilitating the scar tissues into normal blood vessels.

If Vitamin E does this the effects are, of course, tremendous. The usual treatments of blood clots by drugs do not remove nor reduce the clots but prevent them from getting larger.

This is where the Shutes and the cardiologists come to medical blows.

The *Lancet* editorial goes on to say: "Since Shute himself is not disturbed by the lack of controls in his investigations, and even hints that ideas and controls may be incompatible, we might well hesitate before accepting all his conclusions, even if there were no contradictory results. At the same time it is well to remember the conclusive evidence from animal experiments that Vitamin E does in fact participate both in maintaining the normal permeability of capillaries and in protecting heart muscle from degeneration."

Meanwhile despite the quarrel, patients pour into London, Ontario, looking for treatment at the rate of about nine new cases a day. Not all of them leave the Shute Foundation Institute (established November 1948) skipping ropes or playing hopscotch, but a large percentage of them have been able to resume their normal work and activities.

The Institute examines them when they enter, starts the treatment, and then returns them to their own physicians for further care. When lay persons write for information, they are invariably requested to have their doctors write. When the doctor writes, a schedule of dosage is sent to him, along with an informational letter describing the treatment.

By spreading their treatment theories across the country in this way, the Shutes are hoping to enlist the aid of the general practitioners and so circumvent the more skeptical heart-experts. Thanks to the Shute Foundation's publicist, Kim Beattie, the circulars and pamphlets of Vitamin E therapy are easily understandable by most doctors, and almost come within the reach of a layman. However, the Shutes warn against home treatment and insist that Vitaman E should be handled by qualified physicians only.

The latest circular put out this month was addressed to all Canadian doctors and outlined the plans for the seminar held last week at the Shute Foundation in London fol-

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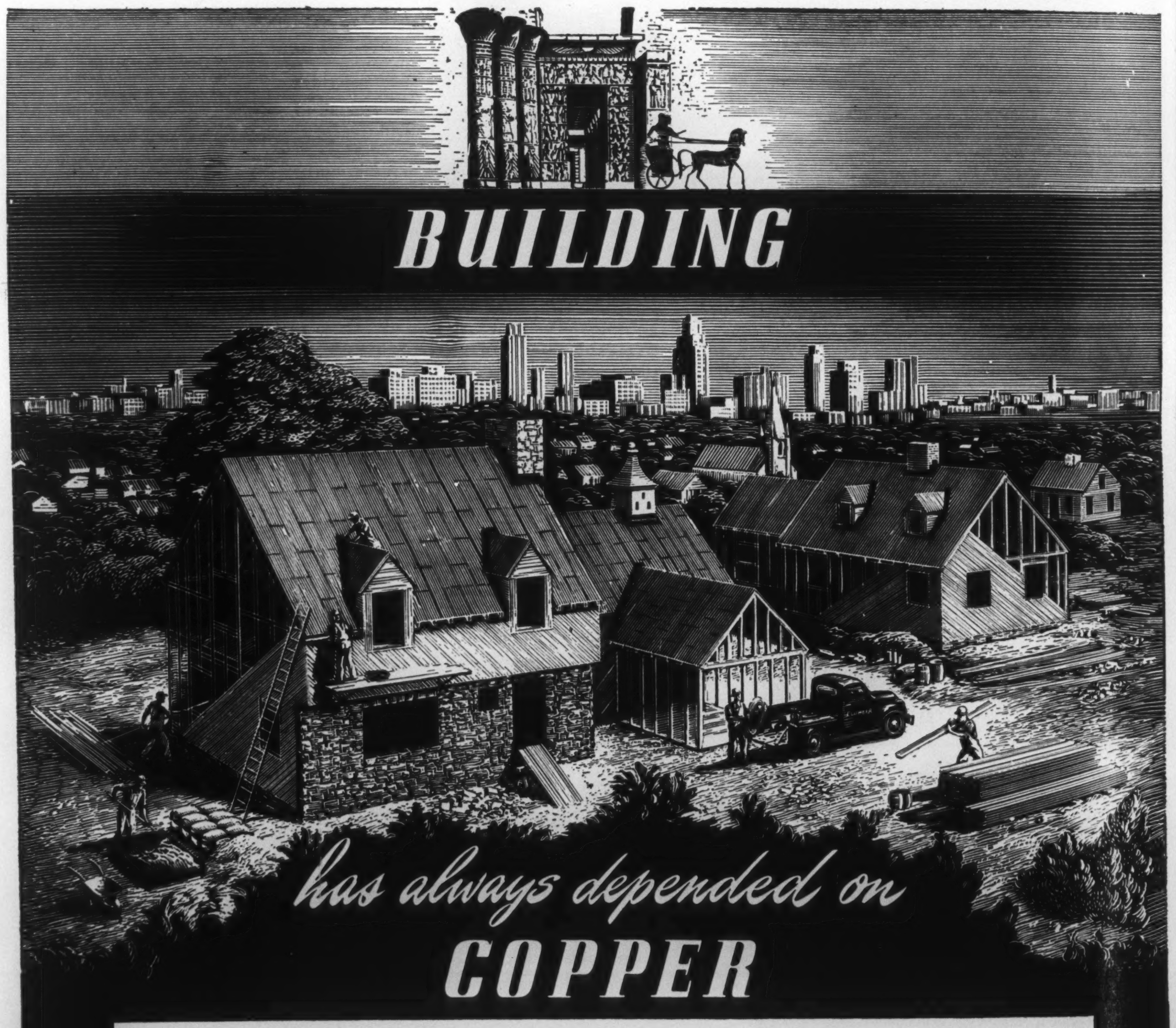

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lowing the regular annual meetings of the Ontario Medical Association. Evidently more than 150 Ontario medical men were curious enough about the Shute treatment to attend. In fact so many requests have come in that a second seminar is being planned for sometime in June. For those unable to attend the seminars the circular outlines dosages and cautions.

1. Acute coronary thrombosis—300 mgs. a day started as soon as possible and maintained.

2. Older cases of coronary thrombosis—300 mgs. if systolic pressure is under 180—otherwise 150 mgs. for first three weeks.

3. Acute rheumatic fever—300 mgs. daily.

4. Chronic rheumatic heart disease—Start with 75 mgs. daily. Cautiously increase over the course of two or three months. Response will necessarily be slow.

5. Anginal Syndrome—225-300 mgs. if systolic pressure is 180—otherwise start on 150 mgs. for three weeks.

6. Hypertensive heart disease—75 mgs. for three weeks, 150 mgs. for three weeks, then cautiously increase.

When Harmful

Under the heading "Cautions" the Shutes point out that there are two kinds of cases where large doses may be harmful in the initial stages. These are chronic rheumatic heart disease with incipient failure, and in patients where a marked degree of hypertension already exists. Five to fourteen days is the usual length of time before improvement is noticeable, and the Vitamin E used must be d.l. alpha tocopherol acetate. Tocopherols are synthetic Vitamin E made from certain oils, and according to the Shutes only the alpha tocopherol has any effect on heart diseases. The optimum daily dose is somewhere in the neighborhood of 200-300 mgs. daily, and this dose must be maintained indefinitely so far as is now known.

One sign of encouragement recently given to the Vitamin E proponents was the standardization of Vitamin E products by the Food and Drug Division of the Department of Health and Welfare which enforces the labelling revision announced last January. This doesn't mean governmental recognition of the Shute claims, but it does signify that the Federal health officers realize the possibility of inadequate dosages and the necessity of labelling the amount of alpha tocopherol in each product.

Just what is Vitamin E? Well, like all vitamins it is a natural food product found in certain foods, particularly in corn oil, wheat germ oil, soybean oil, whole wheat oil, and to a large extent in margarine (butter contains about one-twentieth the amount of Vitamin E as bioassayed margarine).

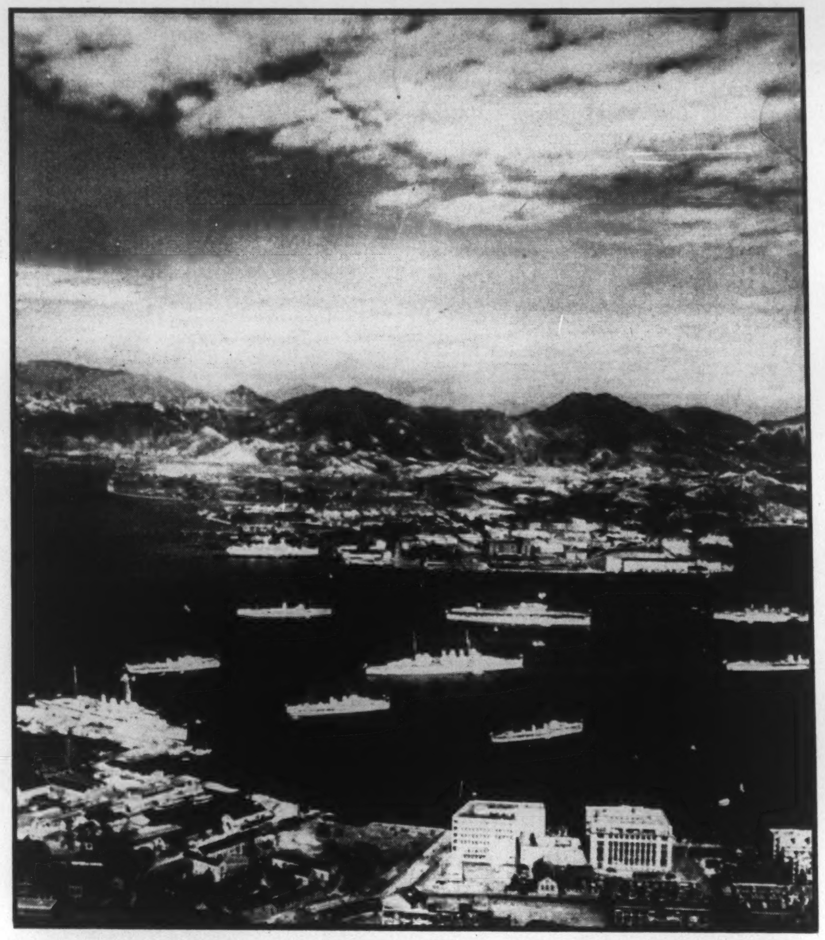
At the International Conference on Vitamin E held in New York on April 15 and 16 of this year the results of animal research in various different countries showed that a Vitamin E-deficient diet caused heart trouble, and that the average American workingman's diet (presumably Canadian too) was from ten to ninety per cent deficient in Vitamin E due to refined foods such as flour, polished rice etc. Dr. Evan Shute's comment on these findings was "Biologists would be amazed to find that the human is different from all other animals, but that is what our opponents would like to believe evidently."

Deaths Rise 250 Per Cent.

Whether it is due to lack of Vitamin E in the average diet or what, the fact remains that in the last 40 years heart disease as a cause of death has risen 250 per cent. Present-day statistics on death-causes show that it is the number one killer of today. Heart disease kills thirteen times as many as tuberculosis, seven times as many as pneumonia, six times as many as accidents and three times as many as cancer. And it has spread into the younger age groups with devastating results. There are 50 deaths from heart disease among those under twenty for every single death from whooping cough, diphtheria, measles and polio combined! As far as is known there are 40,000 living victims in Canada now, and 500,000 in the United States. In both countries vast sums are allocated for research in such diseases as cancer, tuberculosis, and infantile paralysis, but the amount set aside for heart research is extremely small.

The American Heart Association in the United States released the following research grant figures for 1945. Polio, per death $13,000; tuberculosis, per death $292; cancer, per death $22; heart disease, per death *seven cents!*

Vitamin E may or not be the answer. A good many reliable doctors feel that the Shute brothers are over-confident and are over-selling their theory. This may be so, but surely the proper place for these controversies is in medical journals, rather than on the front pages of the daily papers. The various medical associations in Canada, the various official medical journals seem quite unwilling to hear, see or read of the results of Vitamin E therapy. But enough patients have had effective results from using it to indicate that there is a wide field for calm, scientific research. After all it is the patient who matters in the long run, not the Shutes or the cardiologists. And the patient wants to know the facts about Vitamin E rather than what someone thinks about what someone else has said about what it might do. A little sound, united scientific research seems indicated.



BRITISH WARSHIPS AT ANCHOR in Hong Kong harbor. Britain has stated her intention of defending Hong Kong in the event of attack by Chinese Communists, and planes, guns, tanks and infantry are being sent. The island is a series of serrated rocks with a main peak 1,825 feet above sea level. This eastern Gibraltar is well fortified and has rock-hewn roads capable of taking armored vehicles. (See story on page 11).

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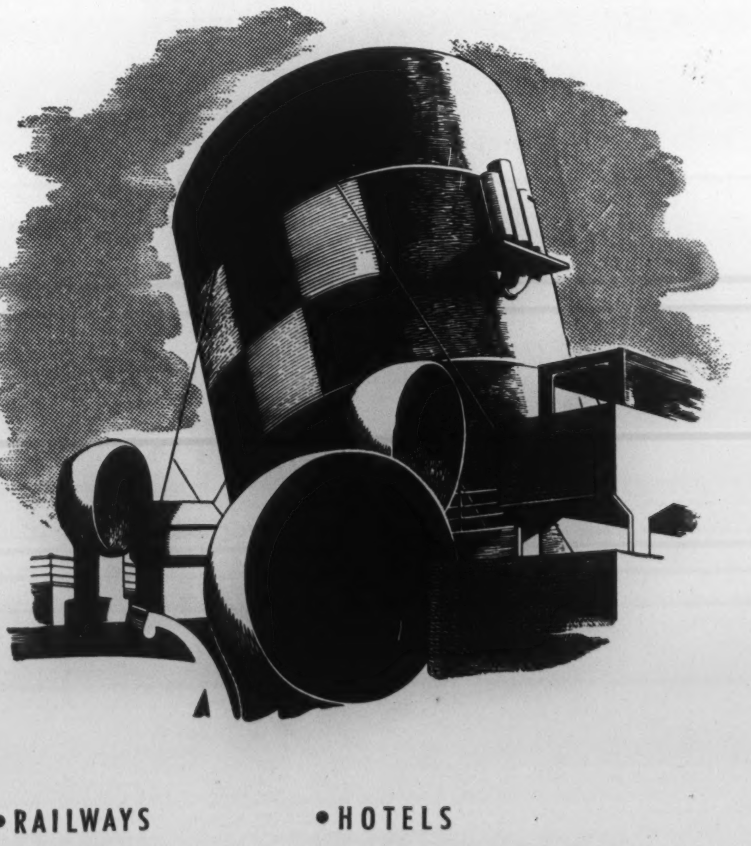

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WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Trending Toward Land-Based Air Force For Major Defence

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

CANCELLATION of the supercarrier construction by a reported 2-1 vote of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is construed as evidence of a major shift in U.S. defence policy, emphasizing air power.

The new defence régime under Secretary Johnson has taken the new position in light of the altered place of the United States in the world, as a nation, once virtually isolationist, which now has friends and obligations abroad.

Apparently, what is ahead in American defence planning is greater emphasis on land-based air power and the foot-slogging Army. This does not mean the end of the Navy, but its specialized job would be to keep sea lanes clear, to guard shipping from submarine and air attack, and to provide fighter cover for land-based bomber operations.

Inevitably, the Air Force and the Army would have to be larger, in order to hold overseas bases, and the Navy would be proportionately smaller.

Navy leaders contend that cancellation of the super-sized carrier has put a serious crimp in development on the Navy's principal weapon, the carrier. They claim that carrier attack planes now planned must also be dropped because they could not operate from present-sized flattops.

Apart from the monetary consideration, it is believed that the carrier action was based on definite decisions to adapt defence to present-day and future hazards and realities. For one thing, air power, in view of U.S. and Canadian possession of the atom bomb, commands increasingly greater emphasis in defence spendings. The A-bomb is apparently the chief deterrent up to this time to any aggressor. And it would be the main hope of crippling an attacker.

The debate, of course, has revolved around the question of whether there should be a land-based or an ocean-based means of directing the Atom-bomb to its enemy target.

Before the last war, the United States pursued an isolationist military policy. It had no overseas bases, except for the Philippines. Air power had not then been expanded to its present status. In the past the United States had been menaced by surface fleets and defence planning naturally took this into consideration.

So far as is known, there are no potential enemies at this time armed with aircraft carrier fleets. It is known, however, that Russia has a large and menacing submarine fleet.

The events of the past year have had much to do with shaping the new defence policy. The country has an expanded role in world affairs, because of the North Atlantic Pact, the Marshall Plan, and Greek-Turkish aid. As a result of these and other developments the nation can count on air bases in England, North Africa, Iceland, the Azores, the Middle East. Strategists believe the country could also depend on bases in Japan and the Philippines.

Defence blueprinters have not overlooked the fact that they will need sufficient troops to man the bases they get. The top men, President Truman, Secretary Johnson and Generals Eisenhower and Bradley strongly favor universal military training as the backbone of defence.

Here's a future ace-in-the-hole for the Navy. These same defence chiefs are aware that in the event land-bases are not available, floating bases would be a godsend.

ATOMIC AGE COMETH

Nuclear Power Due In Four More Years

WHILE atomic power is the keystone of defence considerations—based on the hopeful premise that we have the bomb and the other fellow hasn't—it may soon take its long-expected place in peaceful affairs of Americans.

This was revealed by David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, when he announced that the Commission expected to produce electricity from the atom within four and a half years. That is relatively "soon".

Mr. Lilienthal said the Commission planned to break ground next fall for the first experimental reactors to do the job of electricity-production. The announcement was made following a commission conference with President Truman.

A series of reactors will be erected at Arco, Idaho, and the Commission is negotiating with the Navy for suitable locations there. Incidentally, good neighbors of Alberta, the people of Montana, protest that the plant should be located at their Fort Peck.

Mr. Lilienthal said that the atomic experts are trying to do in four and a half years what could be expected to take normally at least 50 years.

He cautioned that it would not be possible to produce electricity for commercial use in the four-year-span as costs would be too high.

The Commission has made its report to the President on the past year's work, but this has not been made public, beyond the Lilienthal revelation that the Commission is close to the reality of atomic power as a peacetime source of energy.

TOO MANY BYRDS

Mr. Truman Would Have Fewer In Congress

THERE is one type of byrd that President Truman considers too abundant in congress. The fact is there is only one of the species in congress. He refers to Senator Byrd, Southern Democrat of Virginia, who is one of the chief exponents of economy on government.

Mr. Truman was reported to have made the reference to a group of visiting veterans, and its publication promptly stirred up conjecture that he would try to defeat for re-election those Democrats who have blocked his program.

Senator Byrd commented that if the President wants to try to purge him from the senate, "I'll be around when the purging starts."

The late FDR ran into unexpected trouble when he tried to purge Democratic Senators Tydings of Maryland and George of Georgia.

Senator Byrd promptly demanded that Congress cut federal expenditures by 10 per cent to prevent "a crisis which is virtually upon us."

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116 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

De Gasperi's Work Cut Out To Check Italy's Reds

By ROBERT SHEARER

In the past year Premier de Gasperi of Italy has been endeavoring to consolidate his election victory over the Communists. Much-needed public works are being financed by Marshall Aid, a 7-year housing plan which besides easing the shortage will give work to 100,000 has been started, and the budget deficit has been reduced to half what it was a year ago.

But the government has plenty to worry it—the cost of living in Italy today is 48 times higher than in 1938, unemployed total well over 2,000,000, and there are still as many Communists — 30 per cent of the electorate—among the people.

Rome.

HOW has Italy fared since the crisis last year when 26,000,000 voters went to the polls to decide whether the Communist-dominated parties of the left wing should take over the government of traditionally Catholic Italy.

Not only was it the avowed intention of the Communist Party to throw a screen around the Vatican, which would have been isolated from the rest of the world, but also, had Togliatti won, the ideology of the Soviet Union would have advanced far into the Mediterranean and France would have seen the power of the Kremlin in Italian guise standing on her southern flank.

Westward

The Catholic, or Christian Democratic, Party of Alcide de Gasperi scored a resounding victory, polling 12½ million votes against the Communist left's eight million. Other groups, such as the Republicans, the Nationalists and the Independent Socialists accounted for the balance of the vote. But at the bottom it was a contest of only two parties; it was a clear challenge and a clear victory. For the past twelve months Italy's course has been set westward.

As a result of his election victory, de Gasperi took office for the fifth time as Prime Minister since the end of the war. This has been the most successful and stable of all his attempts at forming a Cabinet.

Although a devoutly religious man himself and leader of a powerful party which could easily have formed a party administration, de Gasperi is also politically a most astute individual. He wisely refrained from making his government purely Catholic in character and offered Cabinet posts to the anti-clerical Republicans and Independent Socialists with the object of completely isolating the Communists. The coalition has had its difficulties, but has weathered the storm so far.

Nevertheless, both government and Church were profoundly disturbed at the strength of the combined Socialist-Communist vote. The conquest of unemployment and the hunger of the peasants to possess a piece of land they could call their own were felt to be the keys that would lead to a reduction of Communist strength in the country.

Public Works

Marshall Aid started to flow in the form of grain, petroleum and coal. The government, by selling these products, has already acquired a currency fund of some $140,000,000 which can be used to finance the most critically needed schemes of public works.

Another aspect of this policy of assisting the unemployed is the 7-year housing plan upon which the government has just embarked. The intention is to build, in seven years, 900,000 rooms which will be equivalent to about 200,000 apartments and houses.

The government is providing $30,000,000 annually for the scheme, employers of labor will have to find another $35,000,000 and the workers $20,000,000. It is hoped in this way to give work to 100,000 persons in the building and allied trades.

The Italian government in the financial year 1948-49 just ended has reduced the budget deficit to a figure about half what it was in the previous year. The deficit now stands at $800,000,000, which should be halved again next year.

During the past twelve months Mario Scelba, the Minister of the Interior, has made a reputation for himself as the strong man of the de Gasperi government. He is responsible for law and order in the country, and to that end he has created a hard-hitting mechanized national police force. Scelba's methods—with racing jeeps and policemen swinging truncheons freely—of dealing with trouble-making groups are anathema to his political opponents, but he has certainly given to the general public an impression of considerable social security and of teeth in the Republic.

In one respect political passion seems to have definitely subsided in the past year. There is no real constitutional issue in Italy today. The 10 million people who voted for the retention of the monarchy in June, 1946, seem in large part now to have accepted Republican Italy and its President, Luigi Einaudi.

Reverse Side

But the medal has a reverse side. The picture has shadows. The cost of living in Italy today is 48 times higher than in 1938. If food alone be considered, that is 60 times higher than in 1938. True, this shadow has not deepened much in the last year. But it has not lightened either and it must remain a constant pre-occupation of the de Gasperi government. Moreover, unemployment persists stubbornly at well over 2,000,000, judging from official statistics, and some observers put it as high as 4,000,000.

Finally, the strength of the Communist vote remains much as it was a year ago—a hard core of 30 per cent of the electorate.

Alcide de Gasperi and his ministers have plenty of work on hand until 1952. That will be election year again.

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LIGHTER SIDE

Someone Is Thinking Of You

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"JUST a minute," Miss A. said, "I want to buy a card of sympathy for poor Mrs. Binding. She's in bed again with her sacroiliac."

While Miss A. selected her card of sympathy I studied the array of greeting cards on the counter. There were greetings for all birthdays from one to eighty, greetings for friends arriving and friends departing, cards of sympathy suitable to evry type of bereavement including deceased pets, gay, cajoling cards for invalids who would soon be up and about and more pessimistic messages, addressed to "Dear Shut-In," for chronic cases. There were joyous cards announcing births and solemn cards commemorating death, cards of congratulation for sudden good fortune and cards of commiseration for accidental injuries. As far as I could discover the Greeting Card Industry had covered practically the whole range of human experience.

I was about to test the discovery by asking the salesclerk if she could find me a card congratulating a friend who had lost a five-skin squirrel neckpiece and later recovered it at the bus terminal when Miss A. handed me the card she had selected. "This is quite attractive, don't you think?" she asked.

It was addressed to Sick-a-Bed Lady, and read:

"Dear Friend, we miss your smiling face,
Your friendly glance, your spirit's grace.
We'll welcome back your presence bright,
And trust you soon will be all right."

The picture showed a radiant, golden-haired invalid sitting up in bed in a pink quilted bed-jacket. It seemed to have very little relation to old Mrs. Carding, one of the grimmer members of the Anti-Pigeon League.

"It's a little general isn't it?" I said, "and it doesn't mention anything about her sacroiliac."

"It's only to remind her someone is thinking of her," Miss A. said. "Anyway how could anybody find a rhyme for sacroiliac?"

I WAS still considering the problem as we sat over our lunch. Then suddenly it came to me.

"We would not have our darling Willy back,
He suffered long from Sacroiliac,"

I announced.

Miss A. stared, then said coldly, "Is that supposed to be funny? It sounds like a very silly crack to me."

"You could even make 'silly crack' rhyme with sacroiliac if you pushed it a little," I said. "It seems to me the Greeting Card people just don't take enough trouble. They're hitting at a mass audience."

"They have to," Miss A. said, "The idea is to work out on a mass-formula that will seem to apply to particular cases. All they're meant to do is to reach as many people as possible and of course cheer them up and make them feel someone is thinking about them and everything is going to be better presently."

"Like election platforms," I said, and suddenly laid down my fork. "I've just had the most marvellous idea!" I said. "Look, they have Christmas cards, Easter cards, Birthday cards, St. Valentine's Day cards, Mother's and Father's Day cards. What's the matter with an Election Day Greeting Card?"

Miss A. said nothing for a moment but a slow spark began to burn behind her glasses. She returned to her luncheon but presently she too laid down her fork. "Have you a pencil and paper?" she asked.

"I've got a pencil," I said.

"Oh well, I can use a paper table-napkin," Miss A. said, and taking the pencil began to write.

"How about this?" she asked after a little.

"Dear Friend, this is just to remind you that soon
Election Day will be here, the 27th June.
May we hope you will vote for democracy,
And the end of ruthless Bureaucracy?
This is a deeply vital national issue—"

She paused. "Can you think of anything to rhyme with 'issue'?" she asked.

I considered, running over all the possibilities in my mind. Then I shook my head. "All I can think of is, in brackets, 'Privately printed on disposable tissue,'" I said.

"It won't be privately printed," Miss A. said irritably. "It will be in standard Greeting Card form and I hope to place it on all the Greeting Card counters before election day." She frowned, biting her pencil. "How about, 'So turn up with your vote or we surely will miss you?'" she asked.

"That's splendid," I said, and I went on with rising enthusiasm, "You know we've really got something here. You can cover the whole campaign in a form everybody's sure to remember — Bureaucracy, Provincial Rights, The North Star, the McCullagh Mind—"

"JUST a minute," Miss A. said excitedly and snatched up her pencil again. She scribbled busily for a while, then looked up flushed with achievement. "How about this?" she said,

"Dear Friend: if you'll review the facts
Behind the recent Charitable Gifts Act,
You'll find — can anybody doubt it?—
That Mr. McCullagh knew nothing about it.
You may search everywhere but you never will find
A more—"

She paused, examining the message closely. "There was a little potato salad here and I had to write round it," she explained. "Oh yes, here it is, it was just a little illegible—

"You may search everywhere but you never will find
A more disinterested function than the McCullagh Mind."

I shook my head. "I don't like 'disinterested function'" I said. "It's too reserved and negative. What you need in Greeting Card Poetry is positive but simple feeling combined with enthusiastic sentiment."

Miss A. nodded. "I think I see what you mean," she said and set to work again. She wrote fluently, her face absorbed and rapt. In no time at all she laid down her pencil. "Well, here it is," she said. "See what you think of it."

"I seem to see in the morning light
Our Leader we extoll,
We see him stalwart and smiling there,
He is the Best of All.
We know he will never fail in the fight,
And in our hearts the fire is still glowing.
Mem'ry will ever hold true
To our peerless Leader, Mr. Drew."

"It's perfect!" I said. "You've absolutely captured the Greeting Card idiom. I don't know how you did it."

"Neither do I," Miss A. admitted. "It just seemed to write itself."

"Obviously the thing to do," I went on, "is to find the appropriate design. What do you say to a pop-up cover? A dawn background and then you push a little cardboard lever and up pops the Leader, stalwart and smiling."

"It might work out very well," Miss A. said.

"On the other hand," I said, "It might be better to sneak up on them with a conventional design — you know, bunches of pansies, hearts and arrows, storks and babies, sick-a-bed ladies—"

"I'd rather play fair," Miss A. said. "However, I'll have to talk it over with the Greeting Card people. I'll go right away, there isn't a moment to lose." She got up, abandoning her lunch. "You know, this idea of ours may easily change the whole course of the election," she said.

She telephoned a day or two later however, to say that the idea was off.

"The Greeting Card people would not touch it," she said. "They said there wouldn't be time to get an Election Day Greeting Card on the stands before June 27. All they offered me was some leftover stock at clearance prices that they couldn't move because they hadn't any message inside. Things like 'Hopes for a Speedy Recovery,' and 'Greetings on a Change of Residence.'"

"They might be appropriate to send some people in Ottawa after the election," I said.

"Who cares what happens after the election?" Miss A said.

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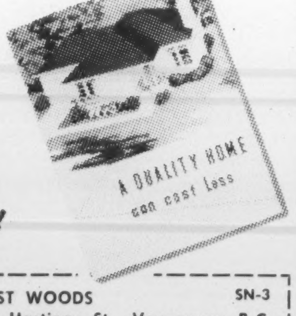

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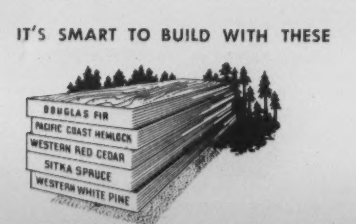

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Democracies Can't Afford To Give Up Hong Kong

By GEORGE GODWIN

Hong Kong and the adjacent mainland territory were ceded to Britain in 1842. But China's new leader Mao Tse-tung has declared he will tear up all "treacherous treaties" now in force. Loss of the port would cost Britain and the U.S. the bulk of their trade with the Far East and would greatly handicap Britain's effort to hold Malaya.

Britain has said she will hold Hong Kong. But Mao has declared that he will rid his country of the "foreign devils".

China.

THE WAR in China is of prime importance to us because of the position, and strategic and commercial importance of Hong Kong.

If, as seems imminent, the Communist armies take Shanghai, they will, without doubt, continue on their victorious advance through Canton. That means that they will come to that Gibraltar-like island, Hong Kong, separated from the mainland only by a narrow strip of water, with an entrepôt port second only to London river in importance.

It is through the port of Hong Kong that western commerce flows out over the many islanded terrain of the Far East. The loss of Hong Kong would put a tourniquet on the commercial arteries feeding the whole of Malaya. That is an adequate ground for contesting any attempt by the Communists to seize this commercial island. And the danger of this eventuality is not now remote but a matter of the next few weeks.

The question is: What can we do about it?

We can do one of two things. We can evacuate the island and accept the consequences to our Far East trade. Or we can do again as we did in 1941.

Capitulated

On December 8, 1941, the Japanese made a land attack from the contiguous British-leased territory and the model city of Kowloon. The defenders of the Island fought it out, but were forced to capitulate on December 25, 1941.

Hong Kong and the adjacent mainland territory have been British since the cession of 1842. Later 99-year leases were granted covering more mainland territory and some islands. The title of the British to remain in quiet possession of Hong Kong in international law is indisputable.

The British Government's spokesman, Lord Hall, has stated in the House of Lords that Britain intends to hold Hong Kong, and that "all practical measures" of defence will be taken to that end. If that is done, then Hong Kong is a fortress second only to Gibraltar as an object of assault. Indeed, the island is a series of serrated rocks, rising to the peak which stands 1,825 feet above the sea-level-capital, Victoria. The peak is strongly fortified and has, in addition, rock-hewn roads capable of taking armored traffic. There are also strong batteries on the flanks of the rock.

Military experts feel that what has taken place on the Yangtze foreshadows the type of warfare that may be expected if the armies of General Mao Tse-tung, the Communist leader, penetrate to the south. Already Mao Tse-tung has made known his intentions. A hater of the "foreign devil," he has declared that he will tear up all "treacherous treaties" now in force with "imperial nations," a sentiment that has a Kremlin sound about it.

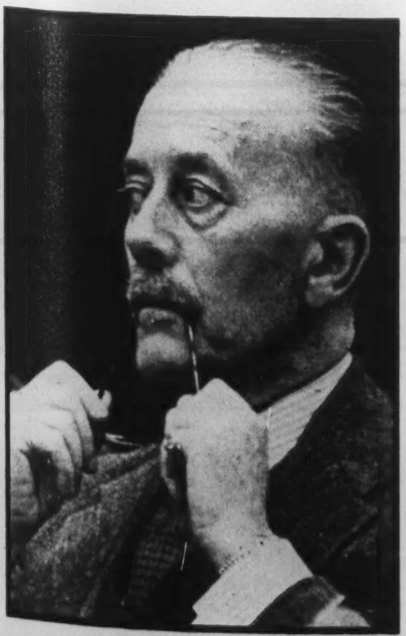
But, just as for too long the capabilities of the enigmatic Chiang Kai-shek were overrated, so today there is a danger of the military abilities of the Communist leader being under estimated.

Fanatic

Mao Tse-tung is an able man, with by this time a considerable experience of large-scale war on the Chinese pattern. But that is not all; he is a fanatical hater of all non-Chinese elements. His policy is the expulsion of all non-Chinese nationals from Chinese soil. That end can be achieved only by wresting Hong Kong from British hands.

Withdrawal from Hong Kong, or its loss in action, would have two direct consequences. First, it would cost Britain and the United States the bulk of their trade with the Far East, an expanding and important market. Secondly, it would be the end of British prestige in the Malay peninsula.

There is on the island of Hong Kong a tremendous concentration of wealth, and a population which numbers many Chinese. As with the peasants of the mainland, these Chinese are of fluid allegiance. They understand little or nothing of Moscow "ideology" or any other ideology. Their roots go down and back into the soil of China. They will accept the accomplished fact, whatever that may happen to be.



SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN is doubly concerned over threat to Hong Kong, first as a Britisher, secondly as a U.N. delegate with the task of trying to keep world peace.

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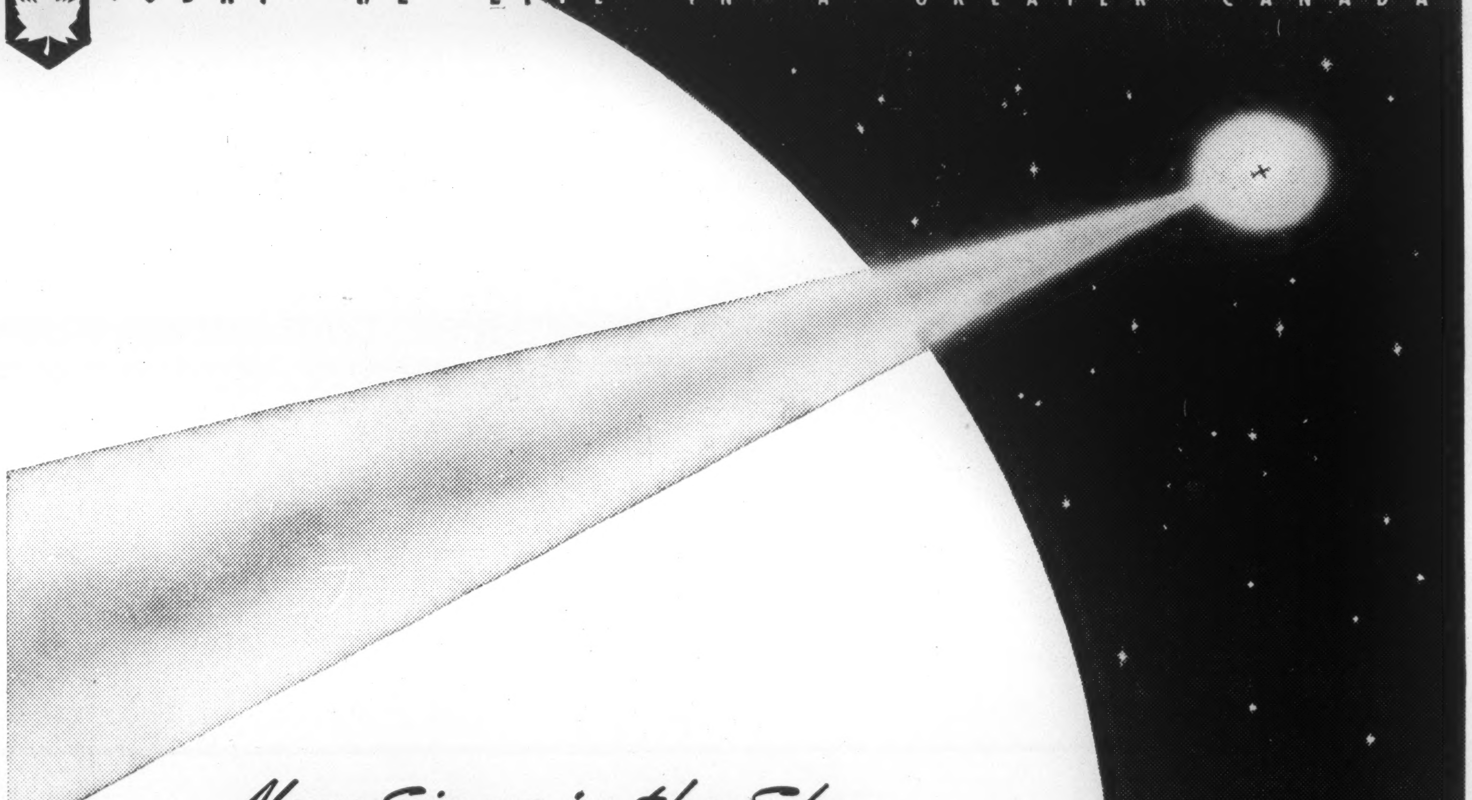
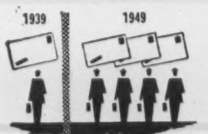


New Signs in the Sky...

A distant hum and a flashing streak in the outer sky announce another exciting Canadian achievement—a new jet plane designed and built by Canadians—one more example of the meteoric advances made by Canadian skills and manufacturing abilities.

In Canada, too, giant airliners, which have won international recognition, are now being built for the world's air routes of today and tomorrow.

Today our production—both in extent and variety—has attained heights undreamt of even ten years ago, creating new opportunities in every field of activity for the talents and enterprise of young Canadians.



Increase of air traffic: today Canada's commercial aircraft carry more than four times the number of passengers and three times the amount of mail they did in 1939.

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"Countless New Opportunities..."

"I sometimes find it hard to realize the extent and rapidity of our plant's growth. It has all been based, of course, upon the tremendous expansion of Canadian industry in general, which has created countless new opportunities in every field of activity for the energy and enthusiasm of young Canadians."
—says HARRY J. SEHL of Kitchener.

The development of Sehl Engineering is a typical Canadian success story. Only 14 years ago, Mr. Sehl, with one assistant, began operating a small tool and die shop in Kitchener. Its expansion has been spectacular, with new lines of production added, new departments established and new plants built. Today the company, with 90 employees, is fast becoming one of the leading metal producing concerns in the country.

Napoleon May Get His Wish 147 Years Too Late

By GEORGE GODWIN

Napoleon's regret that there was no tunnel under the Channel by which he could invade England led to the idea being taken seriously. The two reasons which always stood in the way, the unstable relations of Britain and France and the then engineering difficulties, now no longer exist. Present plan by a French engineer has the approval of the British government and is awaiting French sanction; construction would present no problem.

Estimated cost is in the region of $250,000,000, with a probable 5-year building period.

ONE-hundred-and-forty-seven years ago Napoleon stood on the white cliffs of Sangatte and said: "Had we a tunnel, I could invade England." Ever since, the idea of linking England and France under sea by road and rail has excited the minds of engineers, and the imaginations of men of enterprise.

In the past, two main obstacles existed—the question of security and technical difficulties.

The close political and cultural association of France and England (Mr. Churchill suggested union in 1941) has removed the first objection. The other has long since been removed by the great advances in engineering and kindred technology. Whereas once the making of a Channel tunnel appeared as a folly, making an easy way for an invader, today it is advocated as just one more way of drawing England closer to her friendly Continental neighbors and collaborators. The circumstance that England and France are one, geologically considered, makes borings easy. From Shakespeare Cliff, Dover, to Sangatte, the sea bed is grey clag and chalk.

Experimental Borings

Experimental borings on the English side, with a seven-foot diameter, extend already 2,200 feet under the sea. Similar borings that revealed the presence of coal deposits under the Channel extend much further so that experimental tunnel shafts now in existence extend no less than one-tenth of the total distance involved.

It is known that problems of ventilation which would in the early days have defeated the engineers, today present no problem. The development of extensive tube railway systems has taught the ventilation engineers all they need to know for the conditioning of a Channel tunnel.

There have been many estimates as to the cost of the tunnel and the length of time it would take to build. The original estimate was the equivalent of $50,000,000. That was made in 1856, when a French engineer, De Gamond, produced a plan.

Ten years later, William Low, an English engineer, produced a new plan and secured financial backing. The scheme was well under way when the Franco-Prussian war stopped work. After that war a company was formed, but again the project was scotched, this time by veto of the British Parliament. Always the fear of foreign enemies rose like a spectre at the idea.

It did so as late as 1929, when the Imperial Defence Committee reported unfavorably on it. But though the scheme was turned down in that year, the British government concluded that the scheme from the engineering point of view was perfectly feasible. And that is the view today.

The plan now put forward is that of André Basdevent, a French engineer. It has the approval of the British government, but awaits that of the French.

Very different is this modern undersea tunnel plan from those of early days. Some of the early plans seem comical now. For example, one provided for chimney pots from the tunnel to the sea surface for ventilation purposes. Others were to be lit by bare flames, which would of course, have exhausted the oxygen.

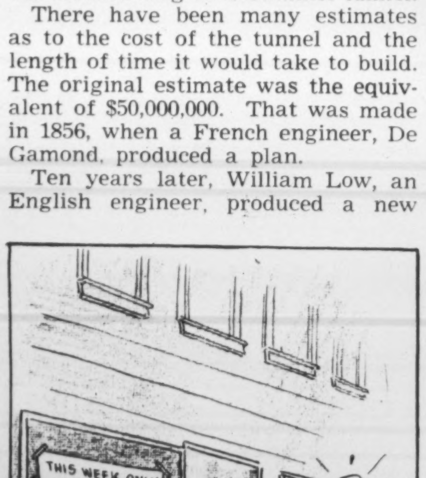
The only fortunate thing about this great project is that it has been postponed often enough to escape the failure that would once have been inevitable.

M. Basdevent's plan is comparatively simple. He envisages a tunnel to take both rail and road traffic. Seen in section, his plan shows four tiers. The top and bottom tiers are great fan-driven ventilation shafts, the top one above the roof of the three-way motor road, the lower under the floor of the two-way rail track. In shape, the tunnel is oval, not round.

The cost estimates of a Channel tunnel vary from $260,000,000 to $180,000,000. And it would probably take five years to build. Compared with the Panama Canal, it is engineering child's play.

A Channel tunnel would bring France and Britain closer together. It would make passportless two-way pleasure and business traffic as simple as journeys between London and Portsmouth. It would end the horrors of seasickness and the limitations of sea and air travel.

And in war it would be a nutrient duct along which large and continuous supplies of war materials and men could be moved at speed and in secret.



Painted by J. S. Hallam

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F-62

PORTS OF CALL

There's Still Nothing To Compare With That Voyage "Back Home"

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

OCEAN travel in itself has, as one very quickly discovers, not changed at all. The ship is an old one, plain and comfortable; a few passengers lie in deck chairs, a few venture onto the sports deck—for it is cold—and walk round and round, ducking under tennis nets, dodging the energetic thrusts of shuffle-board players. The greater number sit firmly in the lounges, knitting and chatting, like Stephen Leacock's ladies on the immortal *Mariposa Belle*, exactly as though they were at home.

Conversation is fed by the usual supply of rumors. "The President of the line is on board." "You know when they examined our luggage for stocks and bonds? Well, they found a man with $40,000 in cash right in his bag. In front of me in line! No, I didn't see it but the steward told me." "They say there was an ice-berg."

New travellers complain about "the vibration," "the pitching," while old ones maintain that they have never seen the ocean so calm. Many reminiscences begin importantly, "When I crossed on the 'Mary'—."

Nearly all the passengers are either elderly or quite young. Among the young ones are English wives of Canadian servicemen going home for the first visit to exhibit their babies. They have bought bright, pretty dresses in Canada and are divided between eagerness to be at home again and wistfulness for the new homes they have left. Waiting in a group for the purser's office to open, one of them says to another, "You'll be in the fish queue next week."

They run up and down all day between nursery and cabin, carrying feeding bottles and small sweaters, or they lug little bodies, shapeless in leggings and pullovers, round the windy deck. At lunch each sits at her own small table coaxing her baby to eat; at dinner, babies bedded, the young mothers sit together, talking hard.

Too Few Houses

The word "disappointed" rises like faint smoke from the talk of the few young couples who came out as immigrants and are returning home "while we have the money to get there." The food in Canada is wonderful, they say, the houses are lovely but housing is too scarce and too dear, food too expensive. One young man found that his trade, a skilled operation in ship building, was not needed in Canada. Another had been offered lower wages than he had received in England and felt he could not afford to wait for advancement. "It's a good country for some, but not for us."

Most of the passengers are elderly, they read or knit for hours, are always ready for meals but edge cautiously through corridors and down steps. They have not been able to go home for ten, twenty, thirty years. "I have not been back in thirty-six years," one woman says. "It'll be our last trip," an old couple explain cheerfully. The trip home has been planned and saved for all through the war, when news was fearfully waited for and family bonds tightened, sometimes through two wars and the war-like pause between.

There is the long train trip to talk of for many have come from the prairies or the west coast, there is the excitement of finding fellow travellers who came from the same part of Sussex or have relatives in the same road in Birmingham. Think of seeing a sister again after thirty years, the nieces and nephews who are men and women now, perhaps with children of their own. "They have been through a lot, they were bombed out" or "they lost their oldest boy in North Africa." There will be so much to talk about, so much to see, so many blanks to fill for letters, after all, tell very little. No matter how long or how frequent they never tell such simple, vital things as that mother's hair has, so gradually nobody noticed, gone completely white, that doves still moan and chutter in the elm and the cotoneaster still spreads on the wall its tiny lacquered leaves and the rose-colored buds with which the children used to fill their little cups for doll's tea parties.

One refrain runs through all their talk. "We'll see changes." "Such a long time and all that's happened." The nature of the changes is never stated but the tone of voice indicates it. What with blitzes and shortages, the dreadful years of war and the dreadful years of peace. Eager as they are to arrive, the travellers shrink a little, too, for during all these years they have seen the brother and sister, the stone cottage, the old church, the garden just as they left them and the changes they have reason to fear, will be greater than time alone could produce.

It is the young people who crowd the top deck in the cold dusk when the mountains of Donegal are sighted, mountains with the rich blue-violet bloom one sees on the Laurentians at evening, a lighthouse shining out here and there, a boat moving gray along the gray shore. Later the lights of Londonderry spread low against the dark hills and after the dancing the violins play "Should Auld Acquaintance." The older people are packing in their cabins, daunted now that journey's end is so near, wondering whether there will be anything left for them to recognize.

But soon after breakfast next morning, "Is she moving at all? No she's still!"

And there are the gray docks with pigeons wheeling over. Luggage stands in mountains, there are half a dozen officials to be interviewed, the gangplank isn't even down. Everyone is caught up in the fever of arrival.

"Look," a man exclaims to his wife, "there's them two storks on the tower we saw when we came off the troop ship in 1915."

A crowd waits behind the barriers and eyes strain towards the just discernible faces on ship and on shore.

"I believe that's her! Look, in the red hat, waving."

For the moment, nothing seems changed at all.

A boy on a man's errand

The farm boy of today glories in his ability to do the work of many men with the help of modern machinery

Since 100 years ago a revolution has been brought about in Canadian farming. Then, strong-armed reapers swung their cradles from sunrise to dark. Other men and women bound the sheaves by hand. Through the winter, the swinging flail beat out the grain from the sheaves on the barn floor.

Then in quick succession came the mower, the reaper, and later the binder which cut and bound the grain in one operation. But the long, hard task of threshing remained, when the farmer's wife had to prepare meals for a score of workers.

Today the farm boy at the wheel of a Massey-Harris Self Propelled Combine glories in his ability to do the work of many men of a generation ago. Today, Canadian farmers with modern machinery, during the 90-day working season of the Canadian summer, have multiplied Canadian farm production many times over. The results have been far-reaching to Canada and to you.

Canadian farmers are able to produce enough food to feed our own growing population, with a huge surplus for export. The export of the products of Canadian farms brings a large flow of dollars to Canada.

The manufacture of modern farm implements in Canada has become a great industry, employing thousands of people, buying millions of dollars worth of supplies.

Massey-Harris, for instance, operates four immense factories in Canada, and others in the United States, England and France. Massey-Harris farm implements are exported to practically every country in the world. This brings millions of dollars to Canada, and is an extremely important factor in creating employment for Canadians.

MASSEY-HARRIS

A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH A WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION

THE WORLD TODAY

Why Stalin Is Ready To Deal But Western Powers Wary

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

AS the new Council of Foreign Ministers opens, nothing shows the change in atmosphere since the last meeting so clearly as the view of the prospects held by the Soviet and the western press.

This time it is the Soviet press which speaks of the possibility of restoring the four-power collaboration and arranging a broad European peace settlement. Western commentators, looking back on the early post-war meetings in which we sought agreement so eagerly and earnestly, only to lose our shirt in the process, hold an extremely restrained view of what may be achieved.

This attitude has been key-noted by Acheson, who declared on his departure for Paris that there would be no agreement pushed through at 4 a.m. of the last night of the conference, just for the sake of presenting the world with an "agreement;" that we would accept nothing which would undo what has been accomplished and merely set things back to where they were; and we would not barter away our successes for the sake of promises which might prove as illusory as those given in the past.

Soviets Are Serious

Yet there are indications that the Soviets, according to their lights, are coming to Paris to negotiate, or bargain, "seriously." The mere fact that they have paid the price in prestige of lifting the Berlin blockade indicates this. They have continued to carry on desultory negotiations for an Austrian settlement in the committee of foreign ministers' deputies in recent months, and have just reopened discussions with the Austrian government on Danube traffic, which they have blocked for four years.

Gromyko was willing to talk with Hector McNeil and the American delegate Rusk, just before departing from the U.N., on the possibility of a Greek settlement.

There has been much discussion by the Soviets, in the U.N.'s Economic Council for Europe meeting in Geneva, and notably in a prominent article in the Soviet Army paper *Red Star* a few days ago, about the paramount need for increasing East-West trade and removing American restrictions on shipments from the U.S. and from Marshall Plan countries of "strategic" machinery.

There is the very broad shift in the Kremlin high command, in particular of Molotov from the foreign ministry; the vindication of Professor Varga with his thesis that a new "capitalist crisis" will be deferred for some years; and ample proof of Stalin's ability to change his tactical line in accord with new circumstances.

Six years after the First World War he analyzed the situation thus: "The tide of revolutions has been succeeded by an ebb . . . The world-wide revolutionary movement has entered a period of retreat . . . America, England and France have succeeded in reaching an agreement on Germany . . . the imperialists are about to organize a united front against the Soviet Union." In those circumstances he urged a shift from concentration on spreading the revolution to concentration on building up its base in Russia.

He may take a somewhat similar view of the situation in Europe today. Instead of merely building up the base in Russia, he would want this time to build it up in Russia and all her satellites, and must find the prospects of exploiting the unrest in Asia even more promising than when he laid down the above policy 24 years ago.

It seems very doubtful, however, that Stalin is ready to accept any sort of settlement for Germany and Europe, in order to free himself to gain China and much of Asia. Both he and Lenin have laid down that Germany is "the principal link in the chain of world revolution." Its potential industrial and military power, and its position in the heart of highly-developed Europe scarcely bear comparison with China, where decades of effort and vast resources will be needed to produce strength out of chaos and extreme poverty.

Besides, our decision to concentrate on Europe first forces the Soviets to a similar decision. And what was it that brought the Soviets to seek this new conference but our successes in Europe; the recovery and gradual consolidation of the Marshall Plan countries; the formation of Western Union and the Atlantic Pact; the establishment of a German state looking West in the much-recovered tri-zone; the dramatic display of our air-power in Berlin, behind the Iron Curtain; a show of power and determination which has emboldened the East Germans to defiance of Soviet policies in the recent "election" there, emboldened Tito to assert his independence, and stirred up potential Titoism among other satellite leaders?

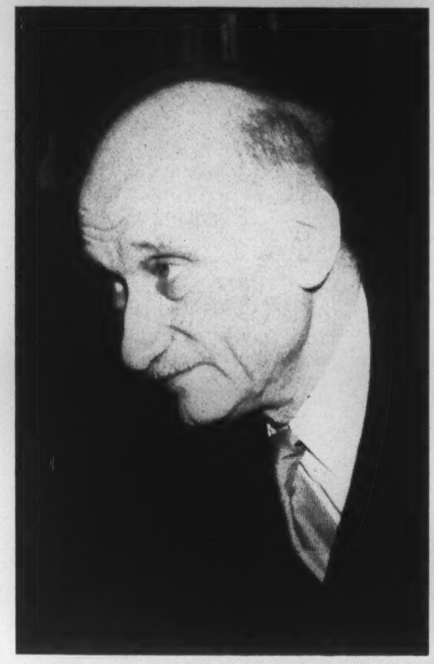
These are the things against which the Soviets have railed in their propaganda since the last meeting of foreign ministers, and it is the success of these efforts of ours which have brought the Soviets to Paris.

One Hope Given Up

We can assume, therefore, that they have serious intentions at Paris. And we can assume that, the strengthening of our positions in Germany and in Europe being as obvious to them as to all others, they recognize that they will have to make concessions from their previous extreme demands. What we cannot assume is that they have given up their schemes and hopes of ultimately winning Germany and Europe.

If these premises are plausible, what can we expect the Soviets to offer or accept in the Paris negotiations in order to secure a German settlement? Basic to our suppositions is the idea that the Soviets have given up the hope they cherished through the two earlier Foreign Ministers' conferences on Germany that we would accept a Yalta formula of Soviet nominees to key positions in a provisional German government, which would allow them to "take over" in due course.

We must believe that their basic purpose now is to check the drift of Germany towards a Western alignment (or, as they would put it, to "thwart imperialist schemes to draw Germany into the new plans for an aggressive war"). No doubt the thought of a Germany tied to the West is as much a nightmare to the Russians as the thought of a Germany tied to the Soviet bloc is to us.



ONE OF THREE new members of Foreign Ministers' Council is Robert Schuman (others: Acheson and Vyshinsky). An Alsatian recruited into German Army in first war, he will stress France's fears of German revival but will go far to cooperate with Britain and the U.S.

If they cannot win Germany — at present — they must see that we do not. Their whole policy of clamoring for a unified Germany implies a neutralized Germany. Last year they seem to have decided on the tactic of securely sovietizing the Eastern Zone and making this the champion of German re-union, apparently counting on this appeal being strong enough to check any effort to set up a West German state, which they denounced as a "partitionist" move.

This tactic failed when they couldn't drive us out of Berlin, and thus could not dispose of a stronghold of Western power and free political activity

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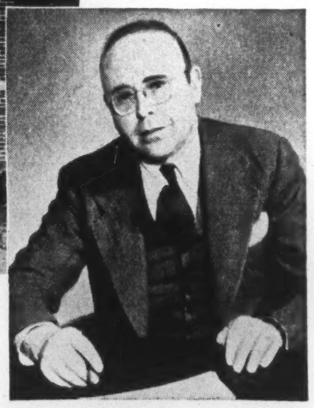

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in the very heart of their zone. It failed further when the West Germans, gaining confidence with a sharp economic recovery, went ahead with a good show of determination to set up a democratic German state which proclaimed itself the champion of German unity.

And it broke down utterly when the blockade crystallized German fear and hatred of Russia into outright opposition, in Eastern as well as Western Germany, and above all in the prospective capital of Berlin.

Therefore the best that the Russians can hope for is a neutralized Germany, which they can pull eastwards gradually by offering it an almost unlimited export market for heavy industrial, machine tool, chemical and finished goods of all kinds, and with which they can perhaps in due time make a new "Rapallo" deal by offering the return of some of the lost eastern territories.

An Interesting Point

The most interesting question as to Russian tactics in securing such a neutralized Germany is whether they will agree to the extension to the whole of it of the Marshall Plan. They are talking much about an increase of East-West trade, and the greatest possible increase in this would come from revived German production.

Marshall Plan aid would revive this rapidly, and this may tempt the Russians. If they should agree to it they will surely stipulate, however, that a certain large percentage of German production go to themselves and their satellites though they can hardly hope to get much of this on reparation account. In such an arrangement they would demand a seat and important powers on a four-power economic commission for Germany.

If they accept Marshall Plan aid for Germany, can they continue to force Poland and Czechoslovakia to refuse it? They are quite capable of such inconsistency. But if they thought they could see a way of preventing American influence from following American goods, they might see a way of solving the difficult production and trade problems which have arisen, particularly in Czechoslovakia, and thus securing more goods for themselves.

•

WON'T BUY HORSE TWICE

Acheson Promises Senate Body A Firm Stand in Paris

PERHAPS we can find more solid ground for anticipating what may come out of the Paris Conference by turning to the outline given by Mr. Acheson to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of the stand which he intended to take. This was given in closed session, just before Mr. Acheson's departure, but its essentials have been reported by the able and well-informed State Department correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor,* Neal Stanford.

Anxious as the Western Powers are for the unity of Germany, Acheson affirmed that they are not going to undo, delay or alter in any major way the progressive steps which have been taken to revive Germany economically and democratize it politically. The states of the eastern zone are free to join the new western government. But the American goal is not to open up Western Germany to Communist designs; it is rather to press the rights, freedoms and democratic rules of the Bonn charter eastward.

If the Soviets are willing to permit the east zone states to come within the Bonn Constitution, the Western Powers will insist on four-power supervised elections in the Soviet Zone.

The United States will not consider withdrawal of occupation troops at this time, Acheson continued. The time for withdrawal will only come when the little progress which has been made to date has been expanded considerably and is shown to be firmly grounded. That time is not yet foreseeable.

On the Ruhr, the United States might consider giving Moscow a place on the Control Authority if all other issues are resolved. Russia would have only 3 votes out of 18 (3 each for Britain, France, the U.S., Germany and Russia and 1 each for Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands), and no conceivable combination could give her control or veto power.

As to boundaries, the United States stands on the Potsdam Declaration that the eastern boundary of Germany remains to be settled in the peace treaty. She feels particularly that something must be done to take care of the millions of refugees who were shoved out of the amputated German territories.

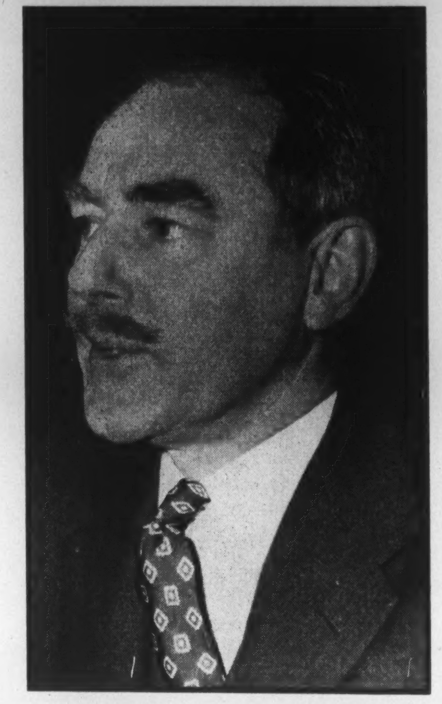
Among the first things that the United States will insist on at the conference is a clear and detailed interpretation of her rail, road and barge rights on traffic to Berlin. These rights must be recognized as independent of anything else agreed to or not agreed to.

We are beginning to see where we are going in Western Europe and Western Germany, and are wary of any "settlement" which might throw the continent back into fear and confusion. As for giving up the Atlantic Pact as the price of agreement on Europe, as Moscow's *New Times* suggests we must, there isn't a ghost of a chance.

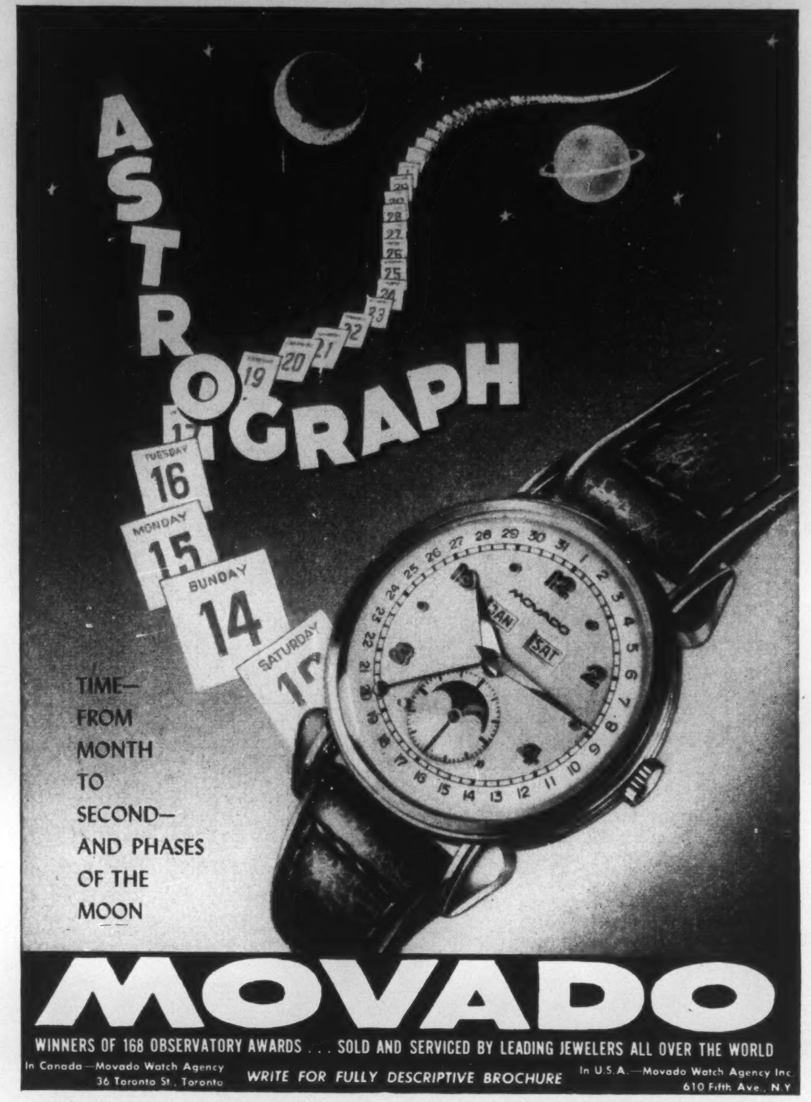
If this seems to leave little room for negotiation, and less for a "deal," that is only because we are refusing to "buy the horse twice"—as the Russians say. At Yalta and Potsdam we paid heavily enough to achieve "agreement" with the Soviets on Europe. They have twisted, exploited or broken most of these agreements and we are not going to pay all over again for a new one which may be worth no more.

•

SLIGHT ERROR: Some 24 hours after SATURDAY NIGHT locked up last week's edition the U.N.'s General Assembly reversed the decision of its Political Committee (consisting of the same delegates, sitting in a different room), to return some colonies to Italy, thus dismaying the Italians, embarrassing this commentator, and possibly amusing the reader.



A BIG TEST for Acheson is seen in the Paris meeting. A man of keen intelligence, he has spent many hours being briefed by General Marshall on Soviet methods, and has committed himself to stand firm.



"Tom's letter opened my eyes..."

" . . . You remember Helen, of course. Everybody thought that, with the estate left by her husband, she was comfortably fixed for life. But yesterday, she came to me for a job.

"Seems that the family friend who had been appointed Executor of the estate was inexperienced. Everything was muddled from the start. Some investments turned out badly. By the time Helen got experts to straighten things out most of the property was gone.

"It's a sad story, Bill. But it makes me thankful that my affairs will be managed by National Trust Company. After all, it's their business to administer estates—and their experienced Trust Officers will always be on hand to protect the interests of my family.

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THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Just A Touch Of Sentimentality Mars A Very Rugged Character

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE ROBBER—by Bertram Brooker—Collins—$3.00.

THE Gospels refer to Barabbas as "a notable prisoner", a robber, a murderer and an insurgent. Who was this mysterious robber? What was the nature of the insurrection in which he was involved? And what was the reason for his phenomenal popularity among the people of Jerusalem, who were of one voice in demanding his release when they had to choose between him and Jesus?

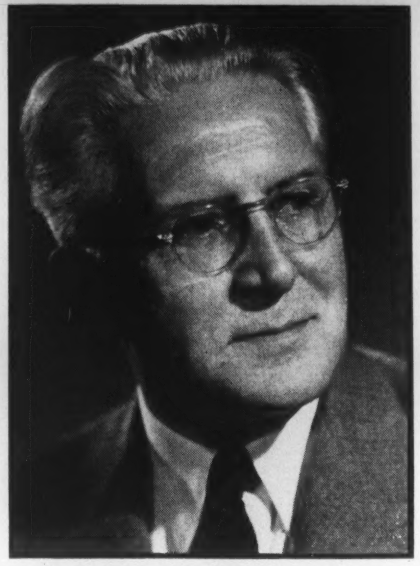
These are the intriguing questions for which Mr. Brooker has attempted to suggest a possible and logical answer in this frankly imaginative "tale of the time of the Herods". The Barabbas of "The Robber" is a revolutionary, a fanatical equalitarian who raises an insurgent army to overthrow the corrupt administration of Herod Antipas but who is himself overthrown in the end by the legions of Rome.

The Barabbas is significant as an historical personage but he is vastly more significant as the eternal symbol of a social philosophy in apposition to his great compatriot who is the eternal symbol of a spiritual philosophy. Like Jesus, he is a thoroughgoing idealist but his goal is the salvation of *society*, the re-birth of man *as a social animal*, and his inspiration is a consuming hatred for unregenerate mankind. He is, therefore, both the ally and the antagonist of Christ, just as the modern Marxian materialist, of whom he is the prototype, is the ally and the antagonist of the Christian idealist. Thus, the imaginative romance is given significance in terms of permanent moral values, which raises it to the level of a work of art—and renders it subject to criticism on that level.

Mr. Brooker is a first-rate storyteller: the hectic career of Barabbas from lonely fugitive to commander of a powerful rebel army is full of color and incident and recounted in prose that is swift and vigorous. The background is detailed and seems authentic, the fruit of vast research and genuine scholarship. The scene is peopled with flesh-and-blood characters, including such notable historical figures as the impotent, lecherous Herod, with his unscrupulous wife and his vicious step-daughter, Salome; the neurotic Judas Iscariot, half insane with his desire to save the world through the death of his Master; Annas and Caiaphas, manipulators of a notorious ecclesiastical racket; Joseph of Arimathea and his sister, Jerith; Pilate, Nicodemus and John the Baptist.

But it is Barabbas who dominates the story. A giant of a man, who robs the rich to free the poor, possessed of every virtue save charity and pity, he is a quite magnificent creation. Nevertheless, it seems to me that Mr. Brooker was too squeamish—or too romantic, perhaps—to make Barabbas behave as ruthlessly as he ought to have done, being the kind of man he was. He is the prototype of the Communist revolutionary (up to the last chapter but one) yet a modern Communist would laugh at him and call him a sentimentalist with a bourgeois soul, too soft-hearted to admit that the end always justifies the means, no matter how vicious and immoral it may seem. There is too much of the Robin Hood in Barabbas. His gallantry, his refusal to steal from women, doesn't jibe with his avowed fanaticism. He talks at great length about the hatred in his heart but the reader can't help feeling that there is a good deal of old-fashioned, swashbuckling sentimentality in there as well.

This concession to popular taste (a completely involuntary one, I am certain) seems to me to be the only serious weakness in a very remarkable novel by a very remarkable and versatile creative artist.



BERTRAM BROOKER

Down North

By YORK REED

THE MACKENZIE—by Leslie Roberts—Clarke, Irwin—$3.50.

THE Mackenzie River, to most of us, is a great river flowing through a northern never-never land of tundra, Eskimos, uranium, prospectors and Hudson's Bay Co. posts. Leslie Roberts, the well-known Canadian writer, has written a useful, newsy history of the Mackenzie and the vast territory through which it flows. The common reader will now be able to grasp something of the reality of the Mackenzie's story, via this new volume in the "Rivers of America" series.

The area drained by the Mackenzie is in the forefront of hemisphere defence, it is also an area whose recent past is more romantic than that of any other river basin on the continent. A book on the Mackenzie is therefore an event, both to travel fiends and armchair geographers.

Mr. Roberts tells the story of the watershed from the days when H.B.C. and Nor'westers fought over its treasures of fur, through the days of the gold strikes at the headwaters and the palmy days of the bush pilots to the present day of pitchblende and Diesel freighting. His account is lively and informative, swiftly paced, with the sort of breathless excitement that has come to be associated both with newspaper men, looking for the dawn of a new era, and with anyone who has ever been down the Mackenzie.

Thoreau MacDonald's sketches add to the attractiveness of the book, and to the feeling that Mr. Roberts builds of vastness and spaciousness and wide water. But "The Mackenzie," like others of the "Rivers" series, is hardly a major work. The amateur geographers, who, like the trout fishermen, the alpinists, golfers and dinghy sailors, are one of the more important after-hours groups in the nation, will find not enough in this book to make it of permanent interest. What they need is something that falls gracefully halfway between this newsman's account and a Mines and Resources handbook. But, meanwhile, this book makes a good evening's reading.

Jacket Design by Thoreau MacDonald for "The Mackenzie."

Bright Candle

By JOHN PAUL

A CANDLE FOR ST. JUDE—by Rumer Godden—*Michael Joseph, Ltd.*—$2.50.

THERE is a cliché-ridden pattern in novels which deal with the backstage, dressing room and rehearsal side of life in the theatre, concert hall, circus or ballet. And this story about a ballet school and its little theatre in the heart of London contains its quota of the familiar "inside" elements: professional jealousies, sudden flare-ups of temperament, gossip about contracts and talent scouts, and of course that old climax stand-by—a mountain of snafus before the big opening with a show-must-go-on attitude conquering all.

However, Rumer Godden has worked into the pattern some fresh approaches to make her novel a distinguished little item of back-stage lore. Most of the freshness comes from the characterization. Madame Holbein, director of the school-theatre, is an irascible old tyrant who was once a top ballerina in continental ballet.

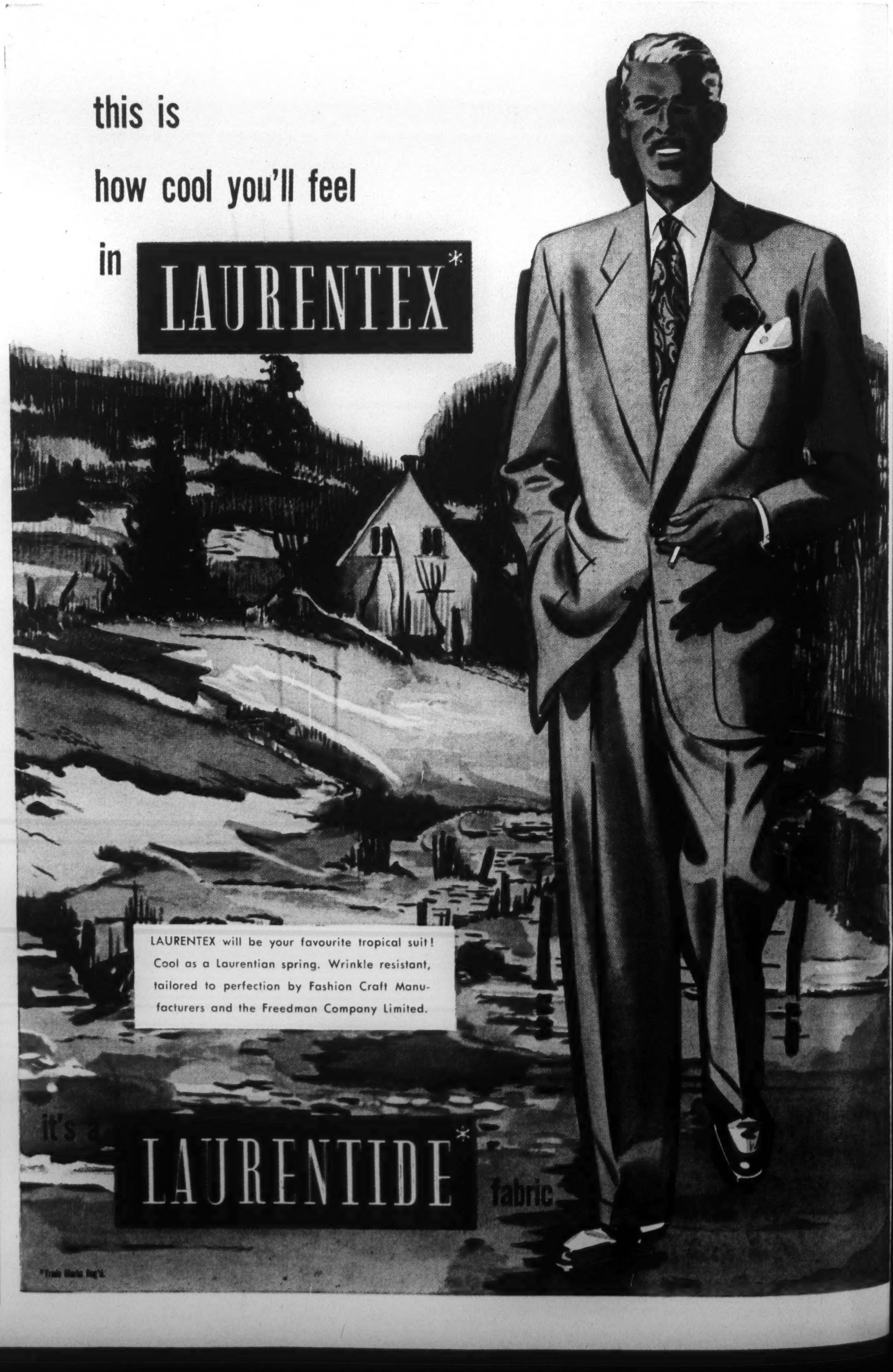
"In each one, with each one, Madame lived through it again. It left her exhausted but that was the way she lived. 'How do you do all you do?' they asked her. 'How could I not do it?' she might have answered."

Detecting the same drive and integrity in 17-year-old Hilda, one of her dancers and also choreographer, the old lady treats her harshly, not because of jealousy but desire for a better product, for much the same reason that steel is worked over. Under Madame's tart remarks Hilda proves she has great tensile strength of character. But to a star dancer who objected to Hilda getting a part over her, Madame offers some of the realistic philosophy that peppers the story.

"But think of who she is and who I am?" moaned the star. Snapped Madame: "If she is who you say she is, no one, an untried dancer, how can she hurt you? If she isn't, she is in her rightful place. Then why are you afraid?"

Minor characters are strikingly portrayed, especially Miss Ilse, Madame's first lieutenant and a devout churchwoman, who burns a candle to the saint of lost causes as her main contribution to the climactic trouble.

Besides characterization, Rumer Godden has sustained a convincing atmosphere of ballet and the background of the world of *jeté, glissé, pas de chat* and *cabriole* lifts the novel out of the run-of-the-mill backstage genre.



THE BOOKSHELF

Style And Development Of Theme In A Pleasant Narrative Flow

By J. E. PARSONS

THERE IS NO ARMOUR—by Howard Spring—*Collins*—$3.50.

SOME years ago, Howard Spring embarked on a trilogy of novels, commencing with "Hard Facts". Public reception having been very favorable, he began volume two, "Dunkerley's", but put it aside for the autobiographical "And Another Thing". Thereupon work on "Dunkerley's" was resumed and the novel completed. "I find it best to get on with the thing that most engages my attention at a given time", he has said. Consequently the third and final volume of his projected trilogy was put off in order that he might devote his time to another theme around which he felt the urge to express himself. Result: "There is No Armour."

In common with "My Son, My Son!" and "Fame is the Spur," this new novel is lengthy (576 pages) but never tedious. It is written around James Shirley's memorable lines:

The glories of our blood and state
Are shadows, not substantial things:
There is no armour against Fate;
Death lays his icy hand on kings:
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

It is told in the first person in 1946 by Edward Pentecost, a Royad Academician who looks back fifty years or so and sets down the story of his life. The tale opens with days of poverty but happiness in Manchester, where he and his sister find joy in music, art, dancing, and the family, a joy which is fostered by their two understanding parents. But the mother and two children make the mistake of spending a holiday with relatives in Cornwall. When they return, they discover that the *paterfamilias* has been converted to an outlandish religious sect. The conversion makes further explorations into music, art and dancing impossible, and results in the break-up of the family.

Blanche, the sister, returns to Cornwall to care for an immensely rich aunt, whose sole heir she becomes. Later she marries a smooth young tycoon of finance. Edward does very well as a portrait artist. His son and Blanche's daughter are brought up together by the seashore in Cornwall in the house inherited by Blanche. When they mature, we are in the present decade.

Bald enough, indeed, it sounds in the recital. But in the pleasant flow of the narrative, the vivid characterization, the positively lyrical style, and particularly in the convincing development of his larger theme, that of the inevitability of Fate, Howard Spring has appreciably added to his stature as a novelist. We have no hesitation whatever in recommending "There is No Armour" as a book that is bound to please. It is even well worth rereading, and very few modern productions merit that.

Sly Urbanity

By EDWARD EARL

THE STATION — by Robert Byron — *Longmans, Green*—$3.75.

ANYONE interested in the Byzantine civilization, and in particular, those examples of Byzantine art and culture which still remain, would probably be interested in this book. It is a journalistic account of a visit to Mount Athos by Robert Byron and two Oxford friends.

The extraordinary feature of this book is not merely the inclusion of vivid descriptions of the many unusual monasteries visited, the customs and acute observations recorded; what is so startling is that it could have been written so well by a young man of 22. The vocabulary is extremely refreshing; one can hardly spot a cliché in the entire book, and the sly urbanity of casual comment is extraordinarily sophisticated in one so young.

In the Introduction, Christopher Sykes points out that Robert Byron was a man of extremes. "His enthusiasms, his dislikes, his judgments and sometimes even his jokes were of a violent kind. All his friends remember him as the central figure of 'scenes', and because, for all his complexity, his character was homogeneous, this attitude to fiery outbreaks is as evident in his literary remains as it was in the daily action of his life. . . He shows a queer tendency in this book to abjure his own traditions, to despise the immense, inestimable cultural achievement of Western Europe, and to use his delight in other great cultures as an excuse to revile his own past. . . To him Greece, and by Greece he always meant Byzantine Greece, was the adorable object of love, and he wrote because it seemed to him detestable that owing to misreadings of history, popularized to this day by second-rate scholars, this Greece should be denied not only her great place in human development, but the fact of any racial identity with the revered Greece of antiquity."

This is perhaps the spirit in which prospective readers might approach this book.

Bear And The Bees

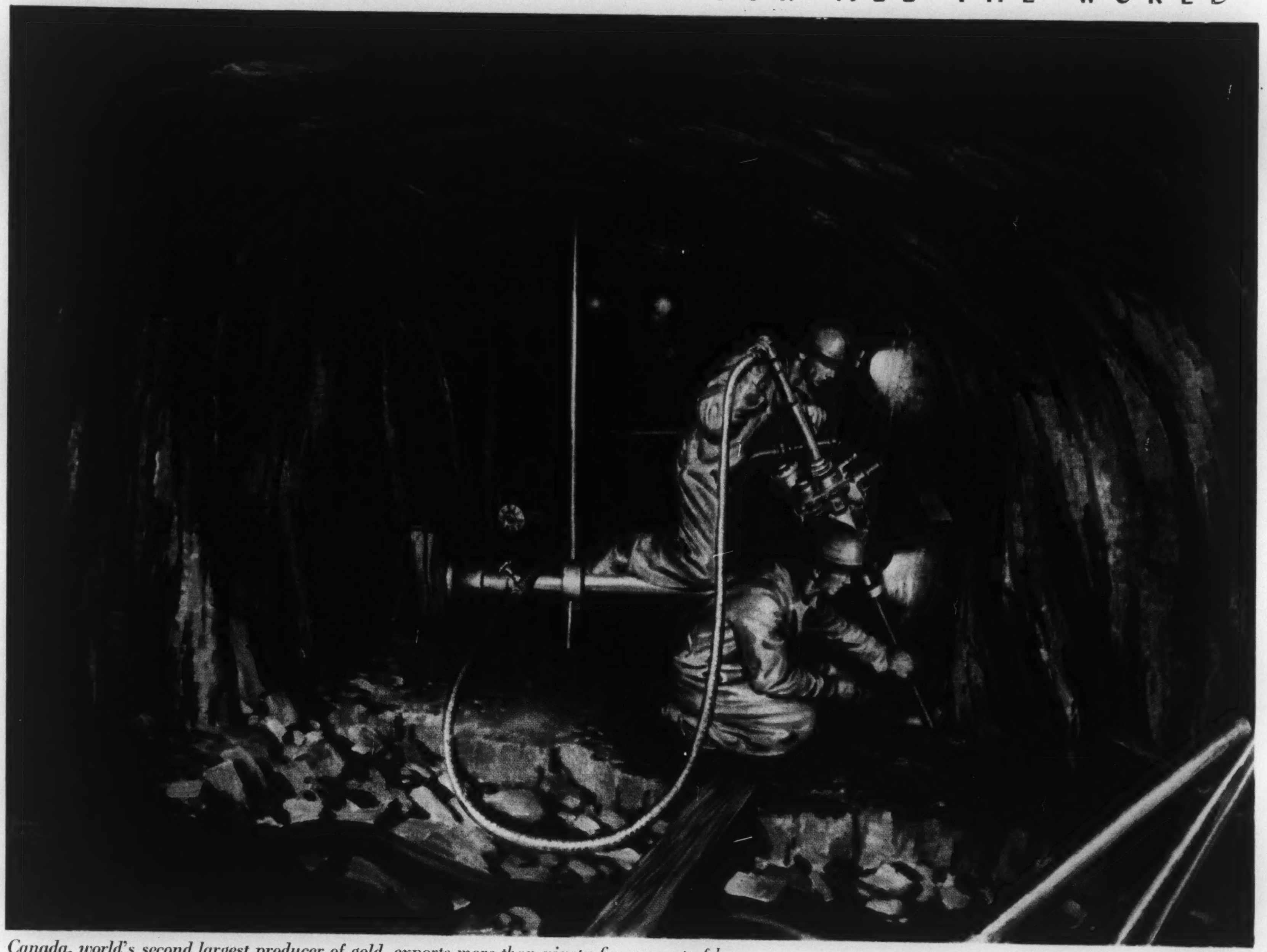
By DONALD PRENTISS

THE BEAR FACTS—by Polly Culbertson, illustrated by Paul Fennell—*Winston*—$1.25.

THIS LITTLE tale combines fable, allegory and satire and rings in characters straight out of "Red Riding Hood," "The Three Little Pigs" and the "Big Bad Wolf." The Kremlin will probably scream blue murder when they catch up with this one about a Big Black Bear who lives in a big black cave behind an iron curtain. The moral: As long as we have plenty of bees we needn't be afraid of any attack—least of all from a Big Black Bear. (The Bees in the illustrations are in echelon formation with some flying high top cover!)

We've tried this book on youngsters who do not read the front page but do like fairy tales and they loved it. We also tried it on adults who do read the front page and are not quite so naïve politically. They got a kick out of it too.

CANADA PRODUCES GOLD FOR ALL THE WORLD



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The House of Seagram

Why Do Canada's Elections Have To Cost So Much?

By NORMAN WARD

An astonishing amount of money is spent on Canadian election campaigns. The amount spent legitimately is large enough "to disturb the most hardened politician", as the Hon. C. G. Power has put it; election agents spend their candidates' money with a lavish hand, and top charges are made for halls and other needs at election times.

In addition there is some positive crookedness, though, says the writer, "the chief difficulty in winning an election by bribery is that it is an inefficient way of doing things." Mr. Power wants to limit by law the amount of money that may be spent on a federal election campaign.

The author is a professor of Political Science at the University of Saskatchewan.

ONE OF Canada's ablest politicians, the Hon. C. G. Power, introduced during the last session of Parliament a bill to put a ceiling on the amount of money that may be spent on a federal election campaign in the constituencies. Mr. Power's bill was making its second appearance in ten years, and it dealt with a topic about which Mr. Power feels so deeply that he devoted to it a paragraph of the speech he made when seeking the Liberal leadership in 1948. "There must be," he said on that historic occasion, "a complete and final disappearance from our electoral manners, customs and morals of wasteful, unnecessary, and often scandalously corrupt political expenditure."

Not all the money spent in election campaigns is spent improperly, of course. Legitimate expenditure for the purchase of space in newspapers, magazines, and on billboards, of time over radio stations, and for the hiring of halls and auditoriums, can run to amounts which—as Mr. Power himself has said—are so large as to disturb the most hardened politician.

Election Piracy

Political parties have to advertise themselves, and advertising on a national scale is expensive. Political advertising is often particularly expensive, for, as one M.P. informed a House of Commons committee a few years ago, "at election time owners of halls or large auditoriums usually hold up political parties. Practically there is a double charge made in some cities, and newspapers charge a double rate per line for advertising.

"There are reasons for this, no doubt, but it is merely part of the piracy that occurs in connection with election expense; they know the funds come fairly easily in some instances, and therefore they want to get their share." A check of twelve leading Canadian newspapers reveals that some, though not all, do charge for political material rates ranging from 10 to 100 per cent higher than ordinary display rates. In fairness to the newspaper world, it should be added that some classifications of advertising in some instances cost even more than political, and that in any case a business is entitled to sell its product for whatever price it can get.

Politicians also find a source of election expense in what one of them has called "innumerable good works which they are not in the habit of performing at any other time." A candidate who is approached by a charitable (or uncharitable) organization seeking a donation during an election campaign may damage his own cause if he does not fork out. "We always make a little out of the candidates in an election," a highly respectable member of a small athletic club told me. "We get a donation from one of them, and then the others have little alternative but to fall in line." The possibility that this was a form of blackmail does not appear to have crossed my informant's mind.

The extent to which such predatory activities are expensive has been suggested by a member of Parliament who told a legislative committee: "In my constituency it used to cost $45,000 to run an election . . . They used to have forty committee rooms. Every person who had a vacant room in his place would come to the election agent and arrange to have it rented. Then they had clubs of bowlers and horseshoe pitching. There were a hundred clubs that had to be paid $100 each to get their support."

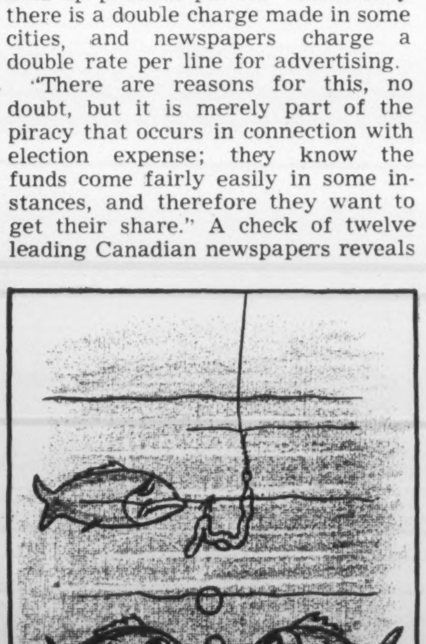
Preyed On At Home

Some politicians, according to statements made by M.P.'s at a time when they had nothing to gain by lying, are even preyed on by their own party organizations.

In one earnest discussion of what forms of political expenditure should be legally allowed, for example, a distinguished member said: "At the present time we are not allowed to pay for scrutineers, and we are not allowed to pay for the conveyance of voters to the polls. I for one would object to either of those sections being amended to allow for paying the scrutineers or paying for the conveyance of voters to the polls; because if you open it up to allow for that, our organizations would merely force us to do it."

Other members have opposed the establishment of a legal limit on election expenditure in any one constituency because they already ran their campaign more cheaply than the proposed limit. If a ceiling were erected, they claimed, their costs would immediately rise to the limits allowed.

Election agents — which all candidates for the House of Commons must have—sometimes spend their candidates' money with a lavish hand too. R. B. Bennett, who knew a thing or two about electioneering, informed the Commons in one of his last ap-



"At least he'll never get caught—his wife won't let him open his mouth."

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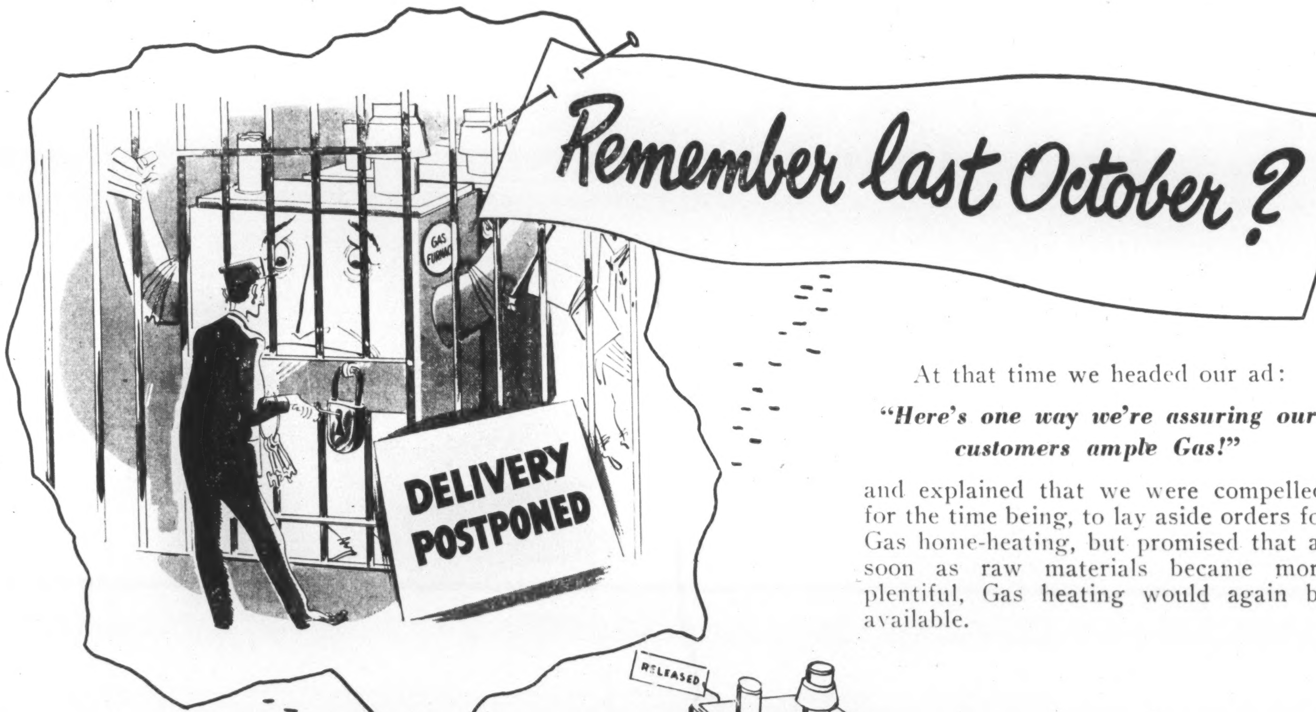

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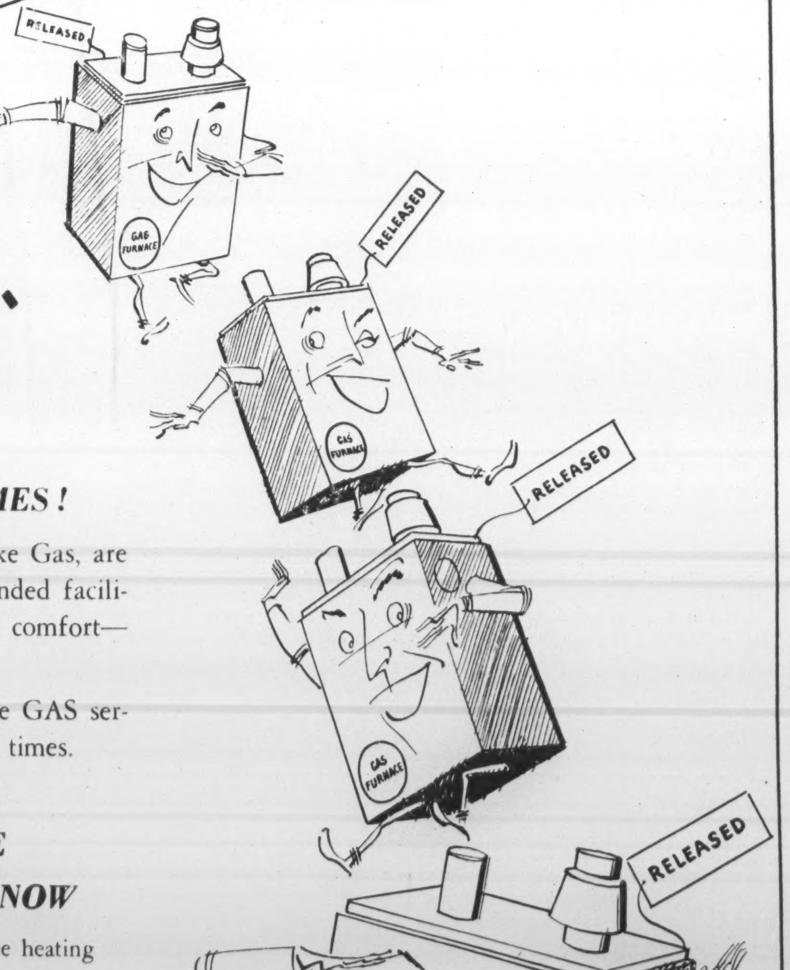

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pearances there: "There has grown up—not limited entirely to one party . . . a class of men whose one purpose in life is to flourish at election times and see how much they can get out of the candidate and the use they can put it to for the purpose of prostituting the electorate."

An election agent, because of the curious working of the election law, is in fact free to spend money almost any way he likes without endangering his candidate, provided anv corrupt act performed is accomplished without the candidate's knowledge or consent. The net result is, as one M.P. put it, that "the law as it stands todav puts you in the strange position of not knowing what your agent is doing. You give him a free hand and he runs up expenses that you know nothing about. When the election is over he comes and tells you that he did not want you to know such and such a thing because under the law you were not supposed to know it."

The isolated quotations cited above should not give the impression that politics everywhere form a happy-hunting-ground for racketeers. The improvement in political morality in the past few decades has been phenomenal. But substantial expenditure for corrupt purposes undoubtedly still exists in some parts of the country.

Some Crookedness

The Quebec provincial election of 1948, for instance, was marked by loud complaints about crookedness, and according to a Canadian Press despatch, "provincial police said Montreal black market operators were offering voters from $2 to $5" for the registration slips which identified them as qualified electors. The impersonation of voters was thus greatly facilitated; and indeed one Montreal M.P. once revealed to the House of Commons that impersonators could be hired from an American agency in any quantity desired. Just why Canadians could not be used for this work, he did not explain.

Bribery of voters still goes on too, but on a limited scale. The chief difficulty in winning an election by bribery is that it is an inefficient way of doing things, and its usefulness is thus restricted. "I do not believe" Mr. Power has said, "that a wholesale purchase of votes is any longer either effective, practicable, or popular."

All things considered, there is an impressive accumulation of data to show that not legitimate costs alone make an election campaign expensive. A nation-wide program of organization and publicity is bound to be costly, whether conducted by a political party or a private business. But a private business will naturally see to it that its money is spent responsibly, and in such a way that every dollar is accounted for. Canadian law puts no such burden on political parties, and in fact, according to some distinguished M.P.'s may prevent a candidate from knowing too much about his own campaign.

All that is required, to quote Mr. Power again, is "so to modify the law that the candidates would be enabled to apply to election campaigns the same open, sane businesslike methods that they apply in their own businesses." As it is, not only is there no legal limit to the amount that can be spent in an election, but nobody is really responsible for the ways in which campaign money is expended.

FILM PARADE

To Be Taken Out Of Themselves Is Real Need Of The Movies

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE notion that the public needs to be taken out of itself has become a major obsession with the movies. As a result they have gone off into a strange universe of their own where they see visions and hear voices quite unrelated to the world outside. They have now reached the stage where they are the ones that need to be taken out of themselves, and it's hard to say how this can be accomplished except by a series of electric jolts at the box office.

They are sufficiently active, Heaven knows. Enough major conflagrations have turned up recently to suggest that pyromania is one of the major symptoms in the studios. In addition we have had two screen hurricanes in the last week, plus a tidal wave and a fire at sea. There's a great deal of violent thrashing about, when everything happens at once, succeeded by strange dreams in which nothing happens at all. These alternations of excitement and apathy are definitely psychopathic. Fortunately the movies still take a great deal of pride in their appearance, which is always a good sign. If they can be persuaded to come out of their world of self-made fantasy they still have a good chance of recovery; particularly if they get rid of some of their worst repressions, and learn to recognize what is going on beneath the censor-band.

IT MUST be admitted, however, that the current crop of pictures doesn't offer much immediate encouragement. There is, to begin with, "Portrait of Jennie," which presents a very large storm, whipped up by the production department in a very frail teacup provided by fantasist Robert Nathan. It's about a spirit named Jennie (Jennifer Jones) who has mixed her directions in eternity and taken to travelling in circles. This brings her at intervals into the earthly orbit of an Eban Adam (Joseph Cotten), a discouraged artist who has been told that his painting lacks the touch of love. Jennie takes care of that, and after her third or fourth materialization he is able to paint a picture of Jennie which is, the art world agrees, a portrait for the ages. (From where I sat it looked like a slightly etherealized study of Jennifer Jones, suitable for lobby display).

The artist meanwhile has been doing some research work on Jennie's earthly life and he discovers that she was drowned off Cape Cod in the big blow in the Twenties. So he hurries off to Cape Cod on the anniversary of the event and the hurricane, which, like Jennie, appears to be on a repeating cycle, turns up just in time to sweep Jennie out of his arms and into the sea. This time she makes the right connections with Eternity and the artist is left with nothing but his memories and some very satisfactory portrait commissions, thanks to the improvement in his work.

Jennifer Jones and Joseph Cotten both give rather embarrassing performances suitable to the circumstances, and Ethel Barrymore plays along with them, looking stately and rather cross. The immaterial theme, needless to say, is accompanied by superrealism of production, including a green-crested tidal wave at least seventy feet high. For otherworldly effects the studio trusted to a peculiar device which makes the landscape look as though it had been filtered through a piece of open-weave burlap. The picture opens, incidentally, with a quotation from Euripides on the mystery of life and death. Whether the current treatment of the subject would have Euripides' endorsation is another question.

"THE Blue Lagoon," an English film, follows the more familiar Tarzan pattern, and has at least the virtue of knowing when it is being outrageous, and getting its laugh in ahead of the audiences. In this epic, Emmeline and Michael, a well-brought-up pair of English children, are washed up on a tropical island after a fire at sea. Along with them is a kindly sailor, but he dies shortly after they settle down, and from then on Emmeline and Michael manage their own affairs with a resourcefulness and energy that would make the Swiss Family Robinson look like the Jukes and Kallikaks. By the time she is old enough to turn into Miss Jean Simmons, Emmeline has devised a practical textile from bark linings, and has turned out a number of attractive bare-midriff models for herself along with respectable shorts and dungarees for Michael.

Love comes to them in due time and they marry, resourcefully conducting the service from a handbook of etiquette that Emmeline has saved from the sea. There are interruptions to the idyll however. Michael is almost strangled by an octopus, a visiting English renegade kidnaps Emmeline and she has to swim back across the ocean to Michael, and a hurricane blows up in the middle, of which Emmeline has a baby . . .

Perhaps we'd better pass on to "Mr. Belvedere Goes To College," a campus rumpus into which Mr. Belvedere (Clifton Webb) manages occasionally to introduce a note of acid sanity. This is a follow-up to the successful "Sitting Pretty;" but whereas "Sitting Pretty" started out with a fresh idea, plus Clifton Webb, the sequel has nothing except Clifton Webb to save it. He succeeds far beyond the picture's deserts, and there is every sign that he will be called on to make a long series of Belvedere pictures which will make heavier and heavier demands on his stylish and astringent talents. Of course he may decide at any moment to call the whole thing off as childish and demeaning. There's a lot of Mr. Belvedere in Mr. Webb.

SWIFT REVIEW

TAKE ME OUT TO THE BALL GAME. Musical film combining the talents of Gene Kelley, Frank Sinatra and Esther Williams. The picture makes very little sense but everyone participating appears to be having a wonderful time.

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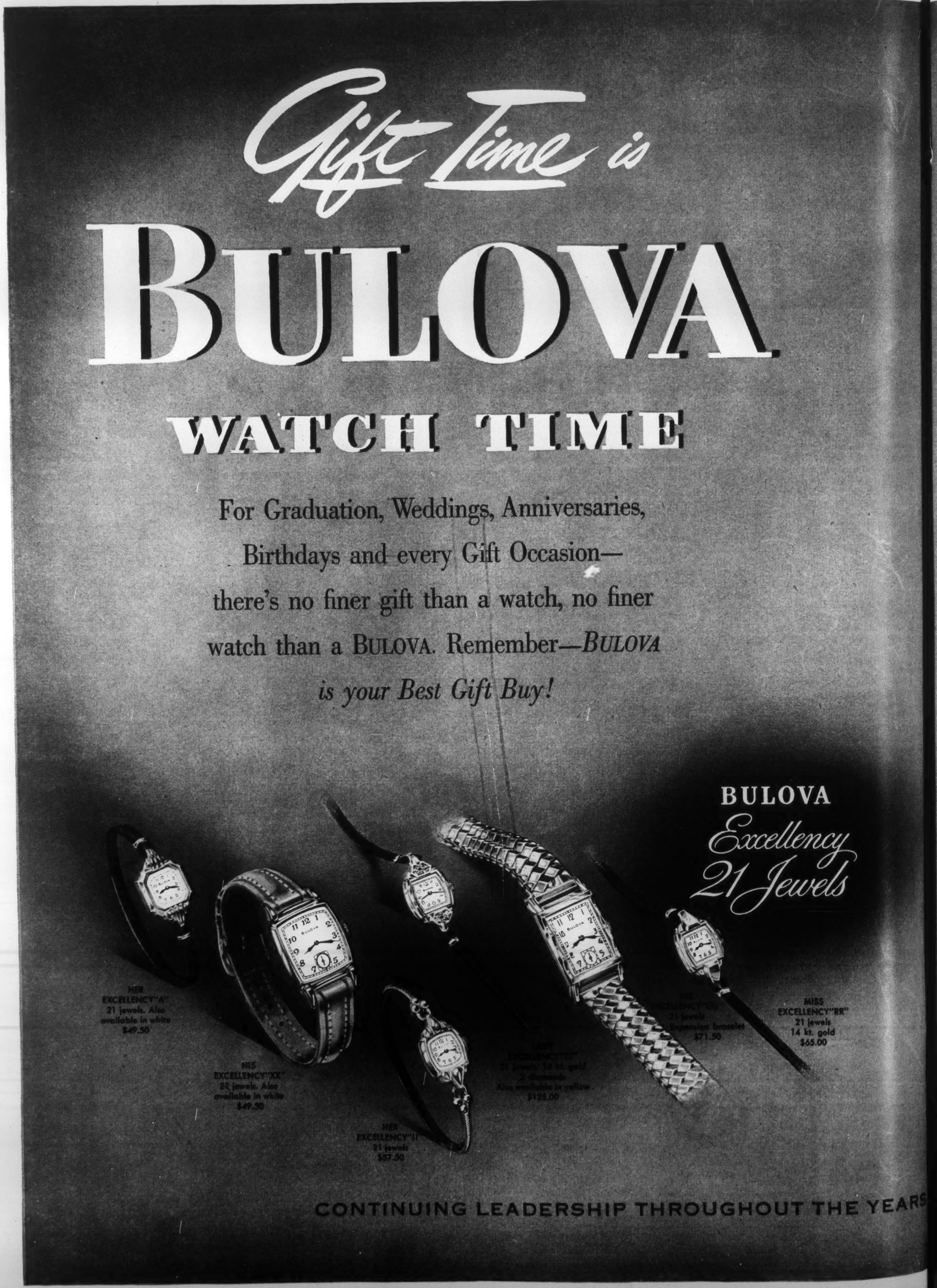
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WORLD OF WOMEN

Photograph by Nakash

Mrs. Louis St. Laurent . . . As the wife of the Prime Minister she occupies a position long unfilled in the Canadian scene. For twenty-seven years (except 3 months in 1926 when the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was Prime Minister) the Federal leader of the party in power has been a bachelor. Mrs. St. Laurent's presence at the side of her distinguished husband has introduced a new, and welcome, element of warmth to official functions held in Ottawa and elsewhere.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

PERSONALITIES

The Wife of Canada's Prime Minister

By WILLIAM STEWART

IN THE past few months, Canadians have had a chance for the first time in nearly a generation to find out what it's like to have a wife at the side of their Prime Minister. Now that political campaigning for the June 27 Federal election is in full swing, people in the 10 provinces will be able to see for themselves how the new Mr. and Mrs. combination functions in public.

The impression Mrs. St. Laurent makes as First Lady among Canadians in her appearances at political meetings, and in all the personal contacts that go with a campaign, will undoubtedly have a big effect on the voting.

Today at 61, Mrs. St. Laurent finds herself standing out in the public gaze after a large part of a lifetime spent in the shelter of a well-run Quebec home.

Her friends say that graciousness and adaptability are prominent characteristics of the dark, quiet woman who has had the spotlight turned on her as suddenly as it has been turned on her husband. These characteristics are evident in the serenity and poise with which she has met her new obligations.

The St. Laurents were quite content with their lot when in 1941, after the death of Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Mr. King's right-hand man in Quebec, Mr. St. Laurent was asked to enter the cabinet. Except that it was a critical moment in wartime, Mr. St. Laurent undoubtedly would have refused. Mrs. St. Laurent, consulted as she always is by her husband about decisions that will affect her and her household, put aside whatever misgivings she had. After all, the change was to be temporary, for the duration.

But today the pattern of life in Quebec City to which she was accustomed is farther away than ever. Her husband, at 67 a comparative newcomer to politics, finds himself not only at the head of his country's government, but leading it in its first postwar election battle. Mrs. St. Laurent's 2½-storey brick home at 239 Grande Allée is in the care of a family servant and unlikely to be for some time what it always has been, the happy meeting-place of St. Laurent sons, daughters, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law and grandchildren.

By her presence at campaign gatherings, Mrs. St. Laurent, simply dressed and greatly interested, has the job of making something of the family side of the Prime Minister's person known to his countrymen.

Campaign photographs show her ever-present at her husband's side, neither stealing the scene from him nor retiring from it. The Prime Minister is always conscious of his wife's presence, and in his public addresses often makes some reference to Mrs. St. Laurent and to his family. Friends say that Mrs. St. Laurent has always been the ideal companion of her husband in all moments, and that is the way she will fill her First Lady's role.

Since her husband definitely embarked on his political career, Mrs. St. Laurent's interest in it has been evident. She followed closely proceedings at the convention of the National Liberal Federation in Ottawa, which chose him last August to succeed Mr. King as head of the party and government. She was perhaps the most regular visitor to the House of Commons during the last session when her husband occupied the Prime Minister's seat for the first time, with the attention of all of Canada on the performance he gave.

Word came back to Quebec that Mrs. St. Laurent's constant presence in the gallery was having a subtle effect, on the Liberal delegation at least. It was described as the same thing as happens to children's play in a front yard when Mother moves out to a chair on the verandah.

Gentlewoman

If Canadian voters should decide to keep Mr. St. Laurent in office, Mrs. St. Laurent is not likely to intrude on her husband's ground as the newsmaker in the family, but she will be there, right at the edge of it, watching things happen.

Mrs. St. Laurent is typical of the women of her generation and position in Quebec. They were brought up to be graceful wives, good mothers and competent home-makers. Most of their life's work was to be performed within the four walls of elegant homes, where their charm and gentleness had its greatest influence. Often members of large families, and brought up with large families as neighbors, they had the opportunity to make a wide variety of childhood contacts and to understand how many different kinds of personalities there can be.

Mrs. St. Laurent was the seventh of 15 children of P. E. Renault, a well-to-do merchant in the town of Beauceville, about 40 miles south of Quebec City in the rural Chaudière district.

Her parents, following the custom of the time, placed Jeanne Renault in a convent when she was six, and nuns were in charge of her education. She studied with Quebec City's Ursulines, who trained many of the district's young ladies, was at Mount St. Marie convent in Montreal for a while and then attended Mount St. Vincent Convent, near Halifax, where three Renault daughters studied English.

Jeanne Renault was in Quebec City visiting friends when she first saw Louis Stephen Laurent. Relatives still chuckle about the occasion, a graduation ceremony at Laval University. A handsome law graduate striding down the aisle caught his gown on a chair and tipped it over with a clatter. His embarrassment drew giggles from the rows of young women, among them Jeanne Renault, who says it was then that she "noticed" the man who now is her husband.

Grand Allée

The two met later at a soirée in Quebec City and after that at Beauceville, when the young lawyer made a trip to the Chaudière Valley with Marius Barbeau, today a well-known Quebec folklorist.

They were married May 19, 1908. St. Laurent, practising law in Quebec, was 26. His bride was 20. Their first home was on la rue St. Jean, and then 33 years ago, they built their present 16-room brick home on Grande Allée. Grand Allée ended in pastures at that time but has developed into one of the fine streets in the provincial capital. Mrs. St. Laurent organized one of the orderly households Quebec wives are noted for, while her husband won a reputation among the best lawyers in the country. The St. Laurents brought up three daughters and two sons, travelled to Europe, and were in the top layer of society in the Quebec community.

When her children set up homes of their own and raised their own families, Mrs. St. Laurent's house on Grande Allée became the family meeting-place. Sundays were days for regular visits, and birthdays, wedding anniversaries, Christmas and New Year's were festive occasions.

Mrs. St. Laurent supervised in her kitchen the cooking of tasty dishes, such as *tourtières*. She knew the individual tastes of her sons-in-law, and there was always something special for this one and for that one.

At one time when her children were young, three maids helped run the busy big house, but now No. 239 Grande Allée is reduced to a secondary role in the life of the St. Laurents while the course of events takes shape.

Scans Newspapers

Mrs. St. Laurent's life-long interest in political affairs, as an observer, is useful in her new role as an active public figure. She has formed the habit of scanning newspapers for items the Prime Minister hasn't time to spot himself. Mrs. St. Laurent offers her comment on events, and now on the success of a day's campaigning and the people they have met.

Her informality is the same as when the family was gathered around and 12 grandchildren vied for her attention.

A newspaper man calling at the Grande Allée house a few months ago to see the Prime Minister arrived before Mr. St. Laurent got away from his office. Mrs. St. Laurent was with her dress-maker and in the midst of a fitting at the time. Apologizing for the situation as she escorted the visitor to the Prime Minister's study, Mrs. St. Laurent made a few polite inquiries to make the journalist feel at home. When her husband arrived, she called out an introduction from another room and let him take over.

Mrs. St. Laurent speaks as her husband does, the French familiar to Quebeckers rather than the stylized kind that is heard, for example, from radio announcers in French Canada. The difference corresponds to that between good Canadian speech in English and the fancier British kind. She speaks English with an accent of which the Prime Minister's speech has scarcely a trace. Their conversation is usually in French.

Mrs. St. Laurent is not likely to embark on a separate career of her own, as Mrs. Roosevelt did when her husband became president. In one of the few public appearances she has made on her own in Quebec, Mrs. St. Laurent told a women's luncheon that it was not her habit to make speeches and it would not be.

"My husband is able to make his own, in both languages," she said.

JOAN RIGBY

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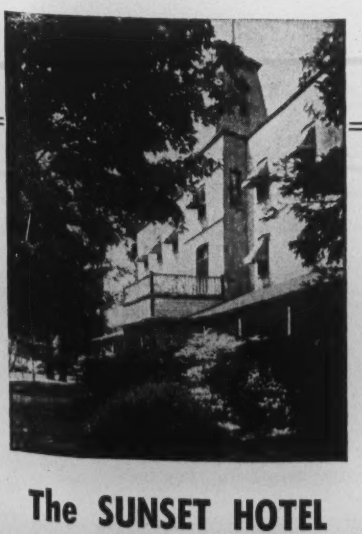

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SWIFT INTRODUCTION

Newborn Babies "Room in"

By HELEN CLAIRE HOWES

OVER a thousand babies born in a Philadelphia hospital last year lived their first few days of life in cribs right beside their mothers' beds. The mothers loved it; the babies were contented; there were no epidemics among them; and they gained rapidly in weight.

The fathers saw their offspring within an hour of birth, and became regular visitors in the ward. In the semi-private ward, maternal grandmas were also permitted to call. No other visitors were allowed, but the mothers didn't seem to mind. Their babies kept them company, and their care kept them happily busy, for the mothers cared for their babies from the second day on.

The project of "rooming in" newborn babies with their mothers was undertaken to overcome the possibility of contagious disease in a central nursery—infectious diarrhoea, for instance, impetigo, or respiratory infections. Memories of disastrous epidemics were still green in the minds of the doctors who began this experiment.

The second reason for setting up the project was the difficulty of maintaining a large enough corps of trained nurses to give the babies proper care twenty-four hours a day, the hospital was understaffed and the nurses overworked.

Psychic Effect

Besides, hospital routine was separating the baby more and more from its mother. The newborn child, so lately enveloped by its mother, is abruptly separated from her and put into an atmosphere of antiseptics, strict techniques, and rules governing its meals. The young of other warm-blooded animals are snuggled in close, warm companionship. Members of the hospital staff were certain that separation could not possibly have a good psychic effect on either mother or baby—that it was destroying a natural, normal relationship that would otherwise exist between the two.

The mothers learned to take care of their babies from the first day after birth, and left the hospital capable of managing the ordinary problems of baby-tending. This is very different from the young mothers who go home from the hospital, strangers to their babies, and afraid to pick them up for fear of breaking them in two. In this experiment, the mothers left the hospital with no qualms for the future. Routine baby care was quickly learned because the mothers watched each other—the more experienced coaching the amateurs, under almost constant supervision of the nurses.

Success of the rooming-in project depends, of course, upon the early rising of the mother, and on breast feeding. The arrangement encourages both. It encourages the mother to get on her feet more quickly and, following a normal birth, early rising gives much quicker rehabilitation than long rest in bed. Obstetricians are now agreed that early rising results in less infection; better circulation of the blood through the pelvic organ and limbs; prevention of blood clots, and general improvement in muscle tone. Physically, mentally, and emotionally, the healthy mother who rises early is stronger, more self-confident, and more able to cope with her new tasks than the mother who lies helplessly for a week or ten days, watching others care for her baby.

Within Three Hours

Of the 1,000-odd newborns cared for in this manner, more than 900 were born to ward patients; 92 were babies of private patients in a semi-private ward. The obstetric wards were not built specially for the project; they were adapted for the purpose. Each room now has six beds with a baby's crib beside each bed. The crib cost $6 to make. A small wardrobe hangs on the end of the crib and can be lifted off.

Healthy full term babies are usually placed beside the mother within three hours of birth. During the first twenty-four hours, a nurse spends much time with the patients, demonstrating nursing technique and baby care, constantly stressing the necessity for cleanliness. The mother is encouraged to move about in bed and to do as much as possible. Of course, during the first day she does little else than observe the nurse, but she is happy to have her baby so near her, and is learning by watching.

The mother is usually out of bed on the second day, and thereafter takes care of herself and her baby, calling upon the nurse for any help she needs. Each morning, the nurses bring fresh clothing for the baby and fresh linen for the crib. They wheel in a carriage containing scales, dressings, etc, and supervise the baby's bath, noting its weight and temperature on a chart.

Solace

Mothers are encouraged to nurse their babies; some are placed at the breast in the delivery room as it "provides considerable solace to the wailing newborn baby". Even mothers who, at first, are reluctant to nurse their babies soon show a desire to try. The baby is placed on a "demand" schedule, the mothers nursing them only five minutes at a time during the first two or three days, but as often as the baby seems hungry. Later the schedule settles down to between three and three and a half hours; the baby is nursed fifteen to twenty minutes. About 84 per cent of the ward babies were being nursed when the mothers were discharged on the fifth or sixth day. None of these mothers had to return to hospital because of illness.

In the 1018 babies housed with the mothers, no cases of infectious diarrhoea or impetigo developed, and only one mild cold. If such a case should develop, the baby would be isolated immediately and, in any event, the other five babies in the ward would have been only distantly exposed.

The babies seem happier than in the nurseries, if this can be gauged by the serene atmosphere. All attending obstetricians, nurses, and visitors are amazed at the quietness in the room where six newborn babies were living. Compared with it, the nursery is pandemonium as the feeding hour draws near! The pediatricians are delighted with the progress and contentment of the babies, and the absence of cross-infection.

The physician in charge of this experiment emphasized that the babies get meticulous care and more constant supervision with the same amount, or even less, of graduate nursing staff, and that they are able to use the latter to better advantage in the premature nursery and in caring for ill babies and their mothers. This, with the present-day shortage of nurses, is an important consideration in any hospital.

Mothers who had had other babies said they were sorry they had not had them all that way. A few, who had had several children, were not pleased, having come to the hospital expecting a rest and a relief from baby-tending. However, in those cases where the babies were moved back to a central nursery, the mothers said they missed them, and were anxious to know how they were doing. They probably felt quite out of the picture!

Knows Own Child

With the baby beside her, the mother does not lie awake in the night wondering whose baby that is crying in the nursery. She does not worry for fear information is being kept from her. As the pediatrician examines her baby, she can ask him what she does not undertand. By the time she takes him home, she feels she really knows her own child, and the elements of baby care have become more or less routine.

According to the obstetricians who discussed this paper when it was read at a convention, the plan of "rooming in" newborn babies is not entirely new, and has had great success in other places. Two famous hospitals in Dublin use this plan; the Queen Charlotte Hospital in London, and two hospitals in Paris also follow this procedure. The "Cornelian Corner" in a Detroit hospital is another such experiment.

The enthusiasts for "rooming in" say that it helps the mother to develop her responsibility for her baby; that it gives a psychological lift to both mother and child, and is a return to a more natural relationship between the two. "It permits well-mothered infants to develop into more psychologically stable adults" is the way one doctor put it. And furthermore, it gives the father a chance to evaluate his role in the baby-parent relationship, and to get used to the new situation before his family comes home.

• •

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ANY souls or myths for sale,
Any eyes?
Many words don't make a tale,
Any lies?
Move down with your speechless signs
Until we can find our minds,
Any souls or myths for sale?
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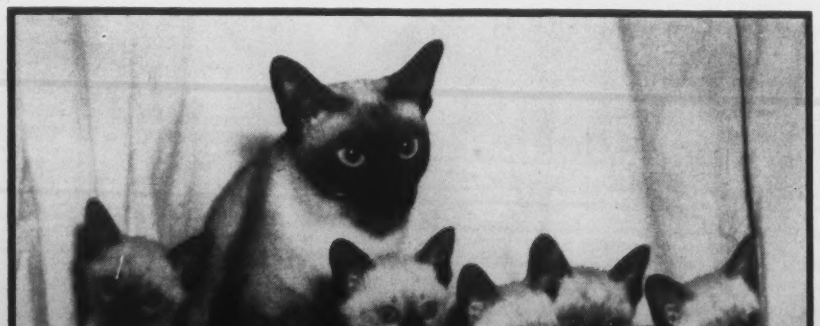
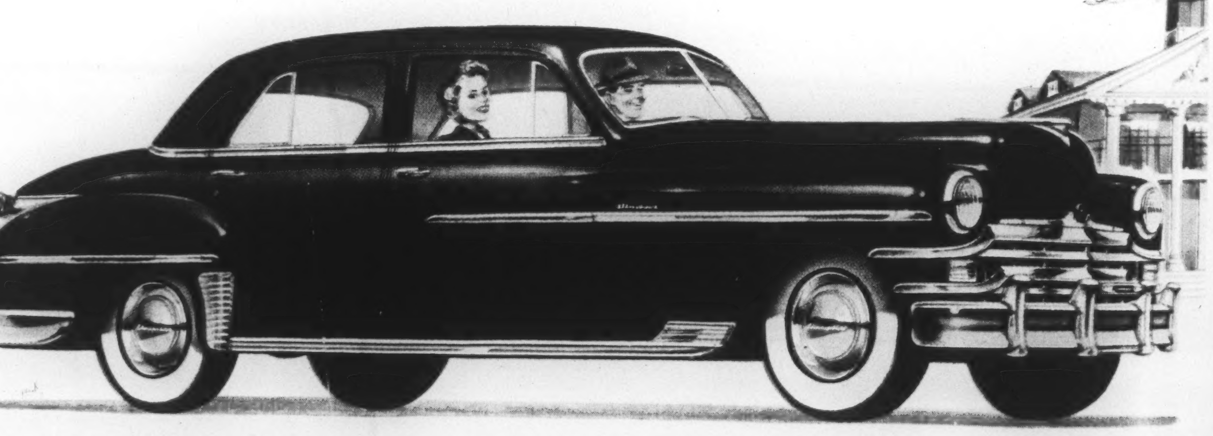
ALBERT NORMAN LEVINE



ARISTOCRATIC FAMILY of the cat world is this Siamese mother with her six-month-old kittens at a recent New York City exhibition.

The new Chrysler ..



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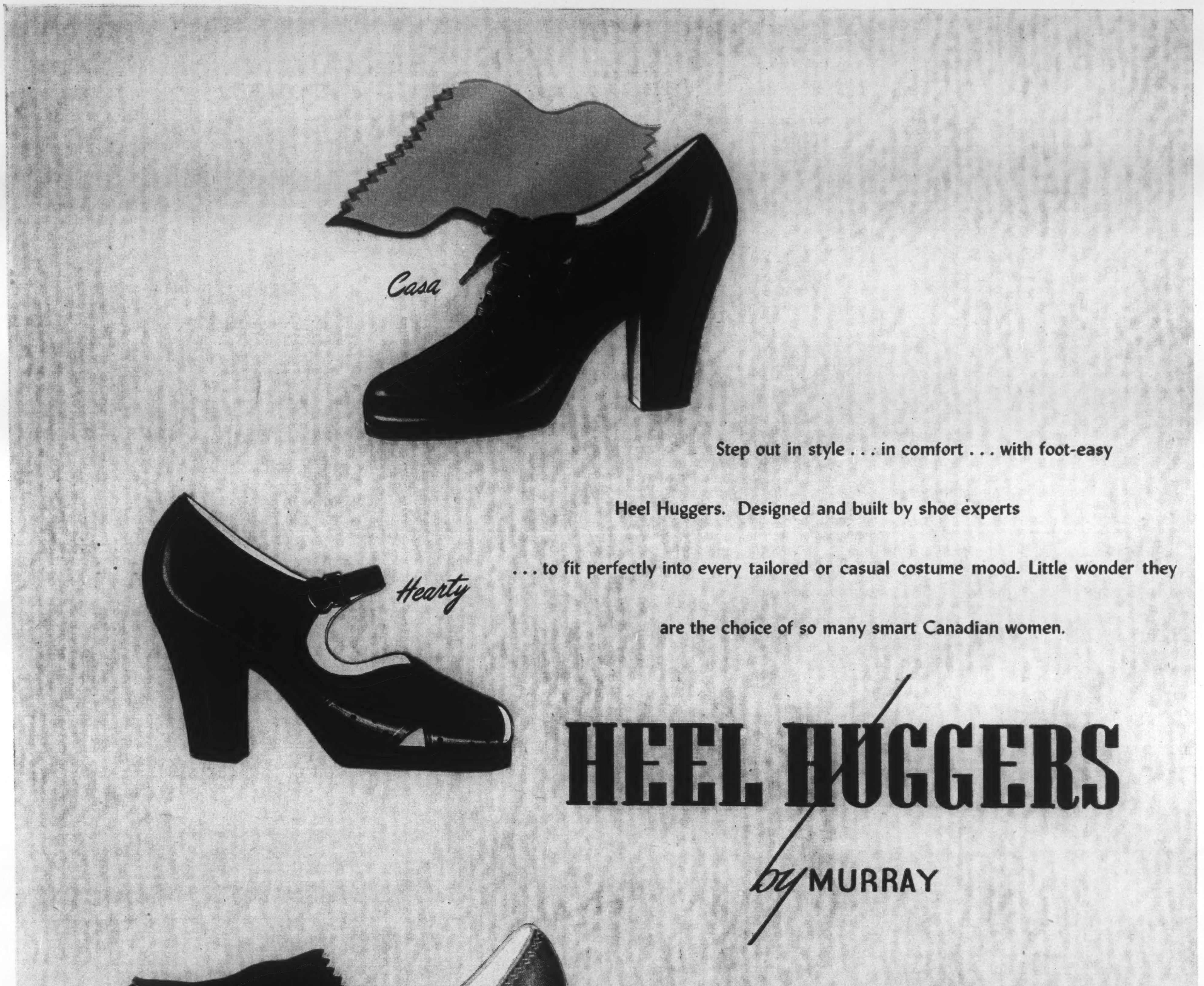
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MUSIC

Of Talent and Policy

By JOHN BECKWITH

SPECIAL interest attached to the second of the Royal Conservatory Symphony Orchestra's Massey Hall closing concerts on account of the programming of three large-scale orchestral works by student composers. The move was in line with the policy of Conductor-Principal Ettore Mazzoleni of placing the Conservatory's increasingly high standards of performance at the service of the younger creative talents. The concert seemed generally received as one of the most stimulating of the season, and there was no doubt that it was one of the best-played: and *that*, for what was practically an all-contemporary program, was in itself a rare achievement.

It is a forward stride, too, when the works themselves can be acknowledged as thoroughly capable, autonomous, and interesting. In order of performance, they were: Symphonic Variations, by Clermont Pepin of Quebec; Symphonic Suite, by Harry Freedman of Winnipeg; and Piano Concerto, by Harry Somers of Toronto (with the composer as soloist). Pepin's work has been performed by leading orchestras in Montreal and Quebec, and was chosen as the Conservatory's representation on the orchestral program of the I.F.M.S. Symposium in Boston in March. The works of Freedman and Somers were given premières.

Written with the same adroit, though dated, lyricism we have noted in previous works of the composer, the Symphonic Variations made an excellent opener, with a pleasant Gallic clarity of instrumentation and a spontaneity of phrasing to which Mr. Mazzoleni's wide-awake leadership did full justice. The Symphonic Suite of Harry Freedman (T.S.O. oboist and composition pupil of John Weinzweig) proved an achievement of vigor, grace, and originality in a style—reflecting both Copland and Weinzweig—for which there is a definite place in our present musical state. The slow movement especially showed a high degree of sensitivity to orchestral effect. Freedman's name is new, and will bear watching.

In the Somers Concerto there was the much more disagreeable case of an ultra-expressive and ultra-primitivistic essay on the collapse of civilization, in essence the most romantic piece of the evening by far. We are genuinely interested in Somers' career, and genuinely convinced that he is in all senses a real composer. And so we are sincerely concerned to see him striving so heroically in the field of musical editorializing, a field which, never fertile, has been pretty well exhausted by now. This is not to deny him the right to serious thought in music; but we wonder if he has

KENNETH SPENCER, basso will be star at Toronto Prom. symphony Concert, Varsity Arena, on June 7.

realized that civilization has at least not fallen so low that he is no longer allowed the luxury of writing abstruse and even painful music. For luxury it is: make no mistake. We have no information on Somers' financial status; but it will be interesting to observe what changes, if any, in his style will come when he is no longer, economically speaking, a student, and is obliged to earn his living by his art. Privately we hope his head may be still unbowed, but a little less bloody.

Mr. Mazzoleni and the splendid student Orchestra well merited the enthusiastic response of their listeners, both for their vibrant performances in the new works and in their clear and poetical reading of the monumental "London Symphony" of the English symphonist Ralph Vaughan Williams.

The first closing concert, a week previously, had featured the Orchestra in Schumann's Fourth Symphony, and in performances with student soloists (Ray Dudley and Myrtle Meretsky, pianists, John Mair and Steve Staryk, violinists, Pierre Boutet, tenor, and Louise Roy, soprano).

Hambourg Stars

By FREDERICK ARTHUR

SELDOM indeed does a Toronto audience have the opportunity of hearing music of the sort presented in a Saturday afternoon concert by the renowned pianist Mark Hambourg, cellist Boris Hambourg, and James Levey, violin. Such ensembles, once familiar to concert-goers, present nowadays too heavy financial problems for successful travelling but, when so eminent a pianist visits the home town of a brother internationally known as a cellist, then that community is specially favoured.

And it must be said that Toronto rose to the occasion. Eaton Auditorium had a larger audience than sometimes greets a visiting artist and it was an appreciative one. At the end, Mark Hambourg had seemed to indicate that there would be no encores but finally, with obvious pleasure, he played the first movement of the popular "Moonlight Sonata". This brought another round of applause and so he responded with his own transcription of Beethoven's "Country Dance", originally for orchestra.

(Mark Hambourg was the soloist at the first of the summer Promenade Symphony Concerts in Toronto, with Frieder Weissmann conducting. After the opening number, the popular overture to "Euryanthe" by Weber, Mr. Hambourg delighted his audience with a piano solo group of Chopin and Liszt. In the broadcast portion of the Prom, the high point was the Tchaikovsky Concerto for Piano and Orchestra No. 1 in B flat minor.—R.G.)

The Saturday afternoon program was all-Beethoven, opening with the Trio in D major (opus 70, No. 1), the second movement being beautifully played. In fact, the audience found it hard to believe that the trio had been but a few days together, so splendid was the ensemble. Next was a set of seven variations by Beethoven on a theme by Mozart for cello and piano. Here it was equally hard to believe that Boris Hambourg was not still following a rigid concert schedule, so excellent was his playing. It is to be hoped that he will appear in concert more often despite his present-day devotion to teaching. Two sonatas made up the solo portion of the program, the first being that in E flat major (opus 31, No. 3) and, after intermission, the immense "Sonata in F minor" styled "Appassionata". Perhaps this comment by the distinguished British pianist, Herbert Fryer, (who was in the audience) is worth quoting—"It's a long time since I heard Mark play but he seems to play more beautifully than ever!" And so said all of us.

Briefs

The International Federation of Music Students meeting in Boston recently announced that the 1950 symposium will be held at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto in 1950.

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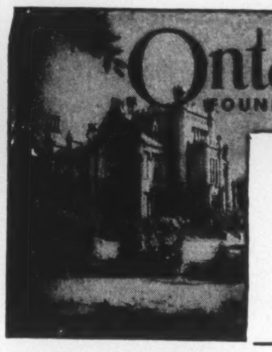
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THE WEEK IN RADIO

C.B.C. More Honored In U.S. Than In Canada

By JOHN L. WATSON

UNHONORED prophets are a specialty of this ungrateful country. Canadians continue to berate the C.B.C. while Americans shower it with honors. Every year at the exhibition of radio programs held at the Ohio State University, the C.B.C. comes away with its share of awards and this year the Corporation outdid itself by capturing five Firsts, one Special and two Honorary Mentions, thus beating out—with a comfortable margin—the four major U.S. networks in competition for first place.

Stage 49 was cited for "exceptional artistry, sound critical judgment, meticulous planning and sensitive direction . . . over an extended period".

The Way of The Spirit received praise for "stirring and moving use of dramatization to present scenes from Old and New Testaments".

We Build a Nation was described as "an entertaining and effective series of programs of superior educational value".

Canadians at Work was commended for "effective on-the-spot interviews . . . colorful and descriptive narration".

A special award was made to C.B.C. "Wednesday Night" for reasons which must be perfectly obvious to all mature Canadian listeners. Other winners were *Exploring the Bookshelf, Ecoutez* and *Stories of Today and Yesterday.*

The C.B.C. will get no awards from me for its offerings of the past two or three weeks which have been the dullest in recent history. The warm weather has already begun to take its toll.

I remember hearing a radio performance of Franz Kafka's chilling story, "The Trial", many years ago over an American network. At the time it seemed to me to have both dramatic power and social, or spiritual, significance. The C.B.C. production struck me as lacking both those qualities. Whether this was due to the passage of time or the shortcomings of the production, I cannot say. However, I am tempted to wonder who were the more mystified—the audience or the actors. One listener wrote to me to offer the excellent, and flattering, suggestion that "difficult" programs like this one might perhaps be discussed beforehand in these columns. For technical reasons that is seldom possible. Even if it were, it would do no good in cases like this. The Kafka play, in the brilliantly evasive words of the adapter, "reflects all things to all men".

The following week we had another trial play; this time, one that was intensely dramatic and absolutely loaded with social significance. "Gentlemen of the Jury"—the story of the trial of Wm. Penn—was an excellent example of history brought to life, with a magnificent script and stunning production, both ruined by a disgraceful recording. Two orchids and a lemon to the B.B.C.!

The *Stage 49* production of "Scoop" was saved by the comic genius of Evelyn Waugh. Not even radio could utterly spoil this wonderful satire—though it did come perilously close on Sunday night. No one was really to blame—Mr. Allan's adaptation was perfectly adequate and the cast were all at their brilliant best—it was just that the story and the manner of writing didn't take kindly to the unfamiliar medium and the result was thoroughly bad radio. There were some production faults: for one thing, the whole program was unconscionably noisy. This mania for music-and-sound (or is it just a horror of silence?) is ruining too many otherwise satisfactory radio plays and in "Scoop" both Mr. Agostini and Mr. Tasker hit rock bottom. We could do with a lot less realism and a lot more audibility!

R. S. Lambert, C.B.C. Supervisor of School Broadcasts, has written the story of this interesting phase of radio in a paper-covered booklet entitled "Radio in Canadian Schools" (School Aids and Text Book Publishing Co. Ltd.—50 cents). It is a straightforward appraisal of the potentialities and limitations of school broadcasting, with a great deal of sound, practical information which should prove invaluable to teachers everywhere. The booklet states the aims and principles of airborne education, lists the types of programs available in Canada, gives specifications and cautions regarding the installation of equipment, and instructs the teacher in the best before-and-after methods of integrating broadcast lessons with regular classroom work. Some space is given to the subject of creative radio within the schools and a sample script is included.

I suppose there was hardly a dry eye in the house after the concluding chapter of "Pickwick Papers". Certainly, Monday evenings will be less happy events now that this amiable program has run its course.

"Pickwick" has been a significant experiment in radio programming (it was once a significant experiment in journalism) because it was almost the first attempt in this country to produce a comedy series based on a classic of humorous fiction. It was so close to being an unqualified success that it deserves to undergo a great deal of critical examination by serious radio people—with a view to doing something similar and, if possible, better, next season.

The story sagged rather badly after the climax of Bardell versus Pickwick and there were some dreadfully mawkish moments. There was a good deal too much striving for "character"—to the extent of out-Dickensing Dickens. There was also a good deal too much blatantly "funny" music, scored, as I recall, mostly for trombones and tubas.

But, compared with what was actually accomplished, these faults were picayune. Tommy Tweed made a prodigiously good job of the adaptation, which must have been a fantastically difficult task. Andrew Allan's production was spirited and lively and the acting, as a rule, was first class. Mr. Pickwick, as interpreted by Mavor Moore, was exactly right, the very epitome of bumbling, ineffectual decency.

There were too many roles and too many actors concerned with them to attempt any kind of individual criticism. The old hands were all there but, what is more important, there were a lot of others, too—of whom we could stand to hear a good deal more—perhaps in another series as entertaining and as cheerful as "The Adventures of Mr. Pickwick".

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SALES CRAFT

They're Wearing Them Snug

By J. E. MIDDLETON

MY FRIEND, the Gallant Lady, went shopping the other day. Usually Spring hats and fancy toggery she regards with sublime indifference. Formal array was expected of her, years ago, when she was on the concert platform and socially conscious, sipping tea and nibbling cookies at Rideau Hall or an exalted otherwhere, eating lobster Newburgh at post-concert receptions. Now as owner and managing director of a pasture farm, bursting with Shorthorns and Holsteins, Cotswolds and Southdowns, White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, she has other interests, particularly at lambing-time.

But she had an invitation for a week-end visit, and maybe, (she suspected) a new dress might be better than corduroy slacks and a ragged sweater, or even than the aged black costume, and *cloche*, reserved for neighborhood funerals. So she drove to the city, in her Harris tweed coat, covering her navy-blue jersey-cloth, not at all new, either in fabric or design.

"I was timid at first," she told me. "We have a big store now, a branch of one of the really big Bigs, catering to all Canada. I would have been scared to go in but for one thing. I remembered the tribute paid to me by our hardware man—'Mrs. Cecilia Faraday, the richest woman in Huttonville,' and walked straight up to the Dress Department.

"Even in little shops sales-girls have always bothered me. In the old days they showed open contempt of my figure, and doubted if my taste were quite the thing. If I wanted ivory Duchesse they preferred a shell-pink taffeta. Lately, having renounced the vanities and worn what was comfortable, I have found them almost insulting—'Now here's a garment specially reduced, last year's style, you know, but serviceable and warm.' The Upper Class Approach! Positively infuriating!

"Here was something different. I was no sooner in the Dress Department until a Perfect Thirty-six floated towards me, smiling a welcome, never even glancing at my flat-soled shoes and woollen stockings. She had a black gown, gored skirt, perfectly draped, a touch of gold on the bodice, and evidently the kind of foundation garments—especially 'bra'—you see in the magazine ads. I steeled myself to be crushed, for I know I looked like a hired girl from the back fifty.

"'MAY I help you?' she asked, in a rich contralto. Although nearly beyond help, I managed to say, 'You're advertising dresses, regular $40, now $25.'

"'Oh yes; and quite attractive too; several in your size; thirty-eight is it?'

"'Forty,' I said as we moved towards the far end of the display; and *together*; not in procession of two; a Cadillac towing a battered Ford. She was pleasant about the weather, hopeful about the coming of Spring; every glance, every word leading me to believe that she was glad to see me; as if I were Queen Elizabeth in disguise. She couldn't have been more pleasant if she had known that I was the richest woman in Huttonville. By the time we reached the proper racks my head was high and my back straight as a young birch.

"She tossed three dresses over her arm, saying 'We'll just try these on.' And so, to the fitting-room. 'I'm sure this would be becoming.'

"I wasn't a bit sure. A bright royal blue! I'd wither the neighbors until they'd dry up and blow away.

"Perfect Thirty-six lifted her eyebrows. 'Ah, but you could wear it—with those eyes.'

"The girl didn't look like a prevaricator, or sound like one. And when I got the dress on I had to admit she wasn't. Twenty years ago I could have worn it, and given the world a bounce. Not now. I said 'Peavey, my hired man has a heart condition. I'd hate to have him drop dead from shock.'

"She laughed, but didn't agree. 'It would give him a new interest in life.'

"Well, I dragged off the blue, over what was left of my hair, and tried on the brown. My lady shook her head, and I agreed with her. 'No,' she said, 'It's not *you;* as the blue certainly is.'

"The black was really smart. I liked it, but for one thing. It was a bit tight.

"'Ah, but they're wearing them snug this season, to balance the flowing skirt; so much smarter, you know, and the lines in this dress are beautiful.' She didn't say, openly, that my corset-laces were too loose, but she inferred it, in the nicest way.

"It was the sort of dress that I could wear anywhere for a week-end, pleasing the hostess and making me feel ten years younger. My lady still preferred the blue but didn't bully me about it. I bought the black, knowing it was too tight. When I got home I heaved up the laces a bit; still it was tight. But 'theyre wearing them snug' and if I don't breathe too deeply or laugh too hard I'll be what Shakespeare called 'the glass of fashion and the mould of form.' Peavey will have to take his chances; especially as I think his heart condition is mainly rheumatism, complicated by the prospect of a job of work to be done. Besides, I'll really look like the richest woman in Huttonville.

"I've found out something. Sales-girls used to have a job. Now they are entering upon a career. I know why these Big Stores make millions. They have found out that every customer is a human being and likes to be liked."

PLEASE!

I WISH the people who call a brat
a "Moppet"
Would stop it.
It is a silly, sentimental word
Which is absurd—
(Quod absurdum est)—
When applied to the average little
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It is a term
Which makes me squirm
And feel both physically uneasy
And mentally queasy.
I'll bet even a Mummy
Must think it crummy.

STEPHEN MALLORY

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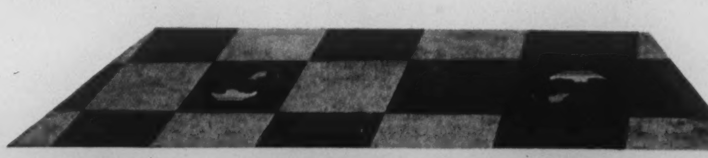

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CONCERNING FOOD

To Be Served from a Bowl

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

DURING the normal course of living one is bound to be present at social gatherings where the punch bowl is the chief method of dispensing cooling drinks to the guests. One's experiences can be quite varied with regard to the taste and thirst quenching qualities of the brew served, whether it contain wine and spirits or not. In some instances a glass of ice water would be preferable to a concoction which resembles a warm solution of orange lollypops.

Punch, be it mediocre or superlative, is the traditional beverage served at wedding receptions, garden parties, showers and graduation receptions this time of year and, while you may not be called upon to provide quantities of it for any of these large functions, it is convenient to be able to stir up a bowlful when the situation demands.

How punch received its name is unknown. One authority on the subject claims that it may have been derived from the name of a vintager of Accra, near Naples, one Pucci d'Aniello who prided himself on his wine mixes. Punch of the Punch and Judy fame is known to have received his name from this winemaker who was also quite a comedian in his day. Actually the origin of the drink is almost as old as that of wine itself since references to its preparation appear in works of the ancient Greek historians.

It became a very popular drink in the 17th and 18th centuries in Western Europe and Great Britain for two reasons, the first being that it was a refreshing beverage which could be conveniently served to a large number of people at a reasonable cost and, second, many people preferred this mildly stimulating beverage to the strong and somewhat distasteful liquors of the day. It was also dispensed by the many inns which existed in this era, each one taking great pride in making one distinctive *specialté de la maison.* Since that time its popularity has diminished although the nineteenth century still saw much more frequent use than we know it at present.

The punch you make can be an entirely original creation since there is no set traditional formula but there must be a certain affinity between the flavors combined. However, unless you have a proven flair for making mixed drinks, the results are apt to be happier for everyone if you rely on a recipe.

A word as to quantities. Most punch glasses used are four ounce capacity and are usually filled to the three ounce level to avoid spilling, so that one imperial gallon of punch (160 ounces) would serve 50 guests one drink each. In computing quantities it is better to keep to one system of fluid measurement, either wine or imperial, and it is best to translate each fluid measurement to ounces so that you end up with the desired amount. The number of drinks to allow per guest is an individual problem depending upon the situation, the weather and the drink itself. It is wise to have additional stock of unopened ingredients and ice on hand ready to stir up more when necessary.

The ice used in most punches can be counted in the total volume of punch made. However some people prefer to omit the ice, using sparkling water or ice water instead and placing the bowl in ice to keep it cold rather than chance spoiling the drink by dilution. If there is a quick turnover in the dispensing of the drinks you really don't have to worry too much about the problem of dilution—especially at wedding receptions where toasts are given in a relatively short period of time.

Fruit Punch

This is non-alcoholic and is really a blending of chilled fruit juices and very easy to assemble since you can use mostly canned juices. Ginger ale or sparkling water can be added to give it carbonation if desired, (about 2-30 oz. bottles).

6 cups grapefruit juice (48 oz.)
9 cups orange juice (72 oz.)
½ cup lemon juice (4 oz.)
1½ cups lime juice (12 oz.) (use lemon juice if not available)
3½ cups canned crushed pineapple (28 oz.)

Combine all ingredients and chill. Serve over a block of ice garnished with thin orange and lemon slices and sprigs of mint. This quantity will yield fifty 3 oz. servings before ice is added and so would supply 25 guests with 2 servings each.

Champagne Punch

Juice of 12 lemons (about 2¼ cups)
3 cups fruit sugar
1 medium pineapple cut in small cubes (about 2 cups)
1 cup fruit sugar
3 quarts ice water (96 oz.)
1 quart box strawberries (about 3 cups)
1 quart Canadian champagne (26 oz.)
1 quart Canadian white wine (26 oz.)

Stir sugar (3 cups) into lemon juice and add to ice water in punch bowl and stir until dissolved. Dice pineapple, add sugar (1 cup) and let stand. Add slightly crushed berries to lemon juice and ice water and then, the sugared pineapple. Stir in wine and champagne and serve cold. This should yield approximately 50 4-ounce servings using champagne or long-stemmed sherbet glasses.

Claret Punch

2 quarts Canadian dry red table wine (26 oz. each)
1 quart Canadian champagne (26 oz.)
1 pint brandy (12 oz.)
2 quarts sparkling water (30 oz. each)
1 wine glass sweet vermouth
3 oranges thinly sliced
1 lemon thinly sliced
½ medium pineapple sliced and quartered

Combine first 5 ingredients, stirring gently in punch bowl. Add block of ice and float fruit garnish. This should yield approximately 50 3-oz. servings.

THE TRUE POETS

Fasting a Pretty Quantity

By MONA GOULD

IN YE olden tyme, which heaven knows had no connection with ye daylighte, which we now have with us, the true poets were those golden penned . . those inspired people, who wrote the cook books. With what delicacy of feeling, with what fastidiousness of phrase they described the manner and method of superb housekeeping.

Recently we had the great good fortune to borrow one such ancient volume. It was a treasure of formal gentlewomanly delights. To begin with it was such a bit-of-a-book, all brown and gnarly looking, a bit curled up at the edges with the charming elegant print of its date . . . 1611. One Elizabeth Smith had evidently come by it in 1831 and inscribed her name on the fly leaf.

It contained wit and wisdom on everything from "soupe to nuttes". We read it with intense delight tripping over the ubiquitous "f's" for "s's" of that day.

From the simplest everyday problem of "how to break whites of eggs fpeedily" it ran the gamut clear through to the rare and frightful advice "against the biting of a mad dog, and the rage or madness that followeth the party bitten".

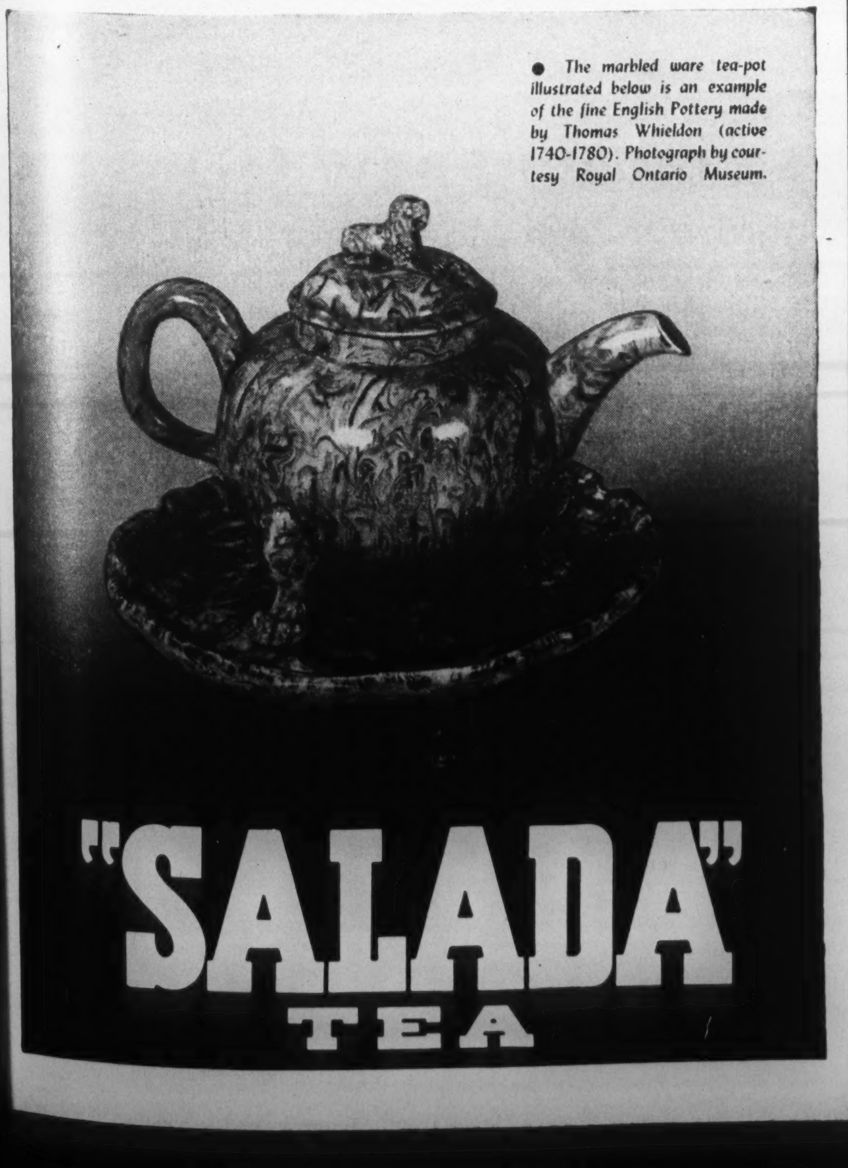
We rather liked this one: "To take away freckles in the face, wash your face in the wane of the moone with a fpunge, morning and evening with the diftilled water of elder leaves, letting the fame drie into the skinne. Your water muft be diftilled in Maie . . ." Well . . . if it muft . . . it muft! Let Miss Arden and Madame Rubinstein fight it out among themselves, and no gouging in the clinches, gals!

Even away back in those days with all those "ffff's", gentlemen must have preferred blondes because under the obscure heading of "Ointments, Beauties, etc.," we came upon the secret of how "to make haire of a faire yellow or golden colour". And here's how: "The laft water that is drawne from honey being of a deepe red colour, performeth the fame, excellently, but the fame hath a ftrong fmell, and therefore muft be fweetened with fome aromatical bodie". All we can add to that is "pfoo!"

Gossip's Cup

"Divers excellent kinds of bottle Ale" is pure poetry falling in tender cadences from the pen of a connoisseur: "I cannot remember that ever I did drinke the like fage ale at any time, as that which is made by mingling two or three droppes of the extracted oyle of fage with a quart of ale, the same beeing wel bruted out of one pot into another; and this way a whole stand of fage ale is verie fpeedily made. The like is to bee done with the oyle of mace or nutmegs. But if you will make a right Goffip's cup that fhall farre exceede all the ale that ever Mother Bunch made in her lifetime, then in the bottling up of your beft ale, turn half a pinte of white Ipocras that is newly made, and after the beft receipt with a bottle of ale, ftoppe your bottle clofte and drink it when it is ftale."

See what I mean, Messrs. O'Keefe, Labatt and Carling?



SPORTING LIFE

Canadians Due for Kicking Around By Invaders of Four Countries

By KIMBALL McILROY

IF HE WANDERS anywhere near any large Canadian playing field this summer, a visitor from anywhere in the British Isles and parts of Scandinavia may get the idea that he is at home. He is also quite likely to get hit in the face with a soccer ball.

Word has evidently got around in trans-Atlantic football circles that there are easy pickings to be had in Canada, and with happy cries no less than four, and maybe five, big-time teams climbed onto boats or aircraft and came to see for themselves.

The visits to this continent by Newcastle United, Belfast Celtics, the Scottish Internationals, and the Swedish amateur club are, if somewhat astonishing in their very magnitude, a fine thing from almost any point of view. While holding firmly to the opinion that soccer football isn't one-two-three with rugby football as something to look at, this department admits that soccer comes as close as any known game to being the truly international sport. The Russians play it with fine old working-class vim (though, when farmed out to the minors for adopting a bourgeois style, it must be grim to climb aboard the trans-Siberian Railway), the Latins play it with typical Latin verve and rhythm, it is a favorite alike with the followers of Peron and Attlee; in fact, just about everybody except the more remote Cambodians has kicked a soccer ball at one time or another.

The visits of the four clubs to Canada will doubtless be fraught with any amount of good-feeling, though this is by no means the general rule in soccer, any more than it is in any other international sporting competition. (See below.) However, there is one thing the touring managers are going to have to watch out for, and that's an inclination on the part of their very low-priced (or, rather, high-priced but low-paid) help to go on strike once they get wind of the kind of salaries we pay our more prominent but no more expert athletes.

It is estimated, for example, that the various players on the Scottish International aggregation cost their teams a total of $1,237,000. For playing in an International match, each of these players would receive about eighty bucks, gross. One of the brighter stars among the stellar Newcastle Uniteds cost the club, on the hoof, exactly one-quarter of one million dollars. For playing during the regular season he trots to the bank each week laden with $67, which in point of fact wouldn't laden a healthy soccer player if it were all in pennies.

Just why these British pros continued to put up with their sorry lot was a thing that continually mystified Canadians over there during the war. The Canadian felt that if anyone was going to pay up in six figures for *his* services, he was going to get a much bigger cut than .05% of it.

However, if the boys are willing to play for that, why should we complain? We can get in to watch them this summer for just a couple of bucks. There's a *real* bargain: $1,237,000 worth of spectacle for a measly $2.

•

OLYMPIC WARM-UPS

International Bickerers In Training For 1952

IT IS REPORTED that a while back, in 392 to be exact, the Emperor Theodosius of Rome abolished the Olympic Games, on the grounds that they had become a public nuisance. It seems that there had been charges and counter-charges flung about, most of them concerning dubious amateurism and attempts to capitalize on Olympic fame, which had finally culminated in some attempts at plain sabotage.

All this, 1557 years later, has a deplorably familiar ring. The last Games, and the Winter edition in particular, ended up just short of a shooting war. Charges and counter-charges, etc., with a little alleged sabotage thrown in, just like in the good old days.

We're not advocating a second abolition of the games. It's all more amusing than disturbing, and when you come right down to it a man can do a lot less damage with a javelin than he can with a bomb. Just to keep you posted, here are some of the latest developments in the Olympic field:

The Irish Olympic Council has complained bitterly to the International Olympic Congress over the decision that in future Northern Ireland athletes will come under British jurisdiction. They complain in fine style too. ". . . delegates have been misled and hoodwinked by British interests. . ." ". . . decision that contravenes fundamental Olympic ideals. . . ." ". . . endeavors to disrupt. . ." Fine stuff, that, all of it, and well calculated to make everybody friendly and happy. It looks, though, as if the Congress' decision, based on hard political fact, is going to stand.

Skiing may not appear on the program for the 1952 Winter Olympics at all, on account of an argument over—of all things—amateurism. It seems that many European countries want to have skiing teachers—professional skiing teachers, that is—admitted as amateurs. The United States, long known as the home of the simon-pure as well as of the brave and the free, balks at that.

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AT THE DIAMOND

A Few Of The Highlights In The New Ball Season

WE HAVE carefully avoided any pre- or early-season discussions of baseball prospects and routine happenings. A quick glance each morning at the daily sports pages gives you all of that kind of information you need, and a lot more. But for those who never get past the political nonsense on the front pages, here are a few of the more specialized events of the early months of the season.

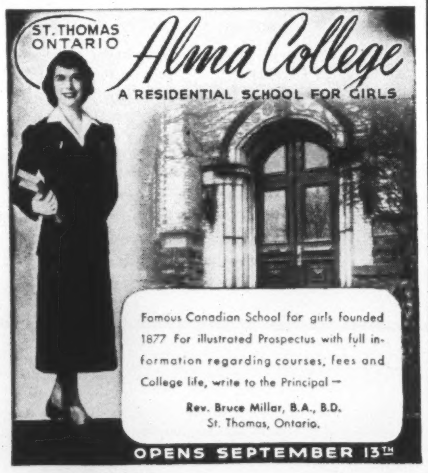
In St. Louis, the Browns of the American League threatened to evict the Cardinals of the National League from Sportsman's Park, which both clubs have used for years but which is owned, obscurely, by the Browns. Though nothing much came of it, this situation conjured up a couple of pretty pictures. One was of an evicted ball club sitting around across the street from the stadium, equipment scattered about, unprotected from the cold and rainy skies, their little children weeping pitifully.

The other picture is the pretty one of two sporting organizations belaboring each other in the courts over possession of something called, fittingly, Sportsman's Park.

In the matter of the various suits for millions of dollars brought by various suspended ball-players against various clubs and Baseball as a whole, mentioned here before, there is little or nothing to report. The judges are handing down learned decisions, the lawyers are having a field-day, and the players are not playing in organized baseball.

For quite some time in Toronto there was more talk about the luxurious but expensive 20-cent hot dog than about the progress of the club. At last reports, both were doing better than was to be expected.

The fine democratic and civic-minded organization built up over the years by Frank Hague of Jersey City was defeated at the polls, presumably because this year they started counting opposition votes. Anyway, a surprising result of this political upset was the rumor that the Jersey City club in the International League would probably seek to dispose of their franchise, because the new government might start charging rent for the municipal stadium and stop selling twice as many tickets for opening day as there are seats in the park.



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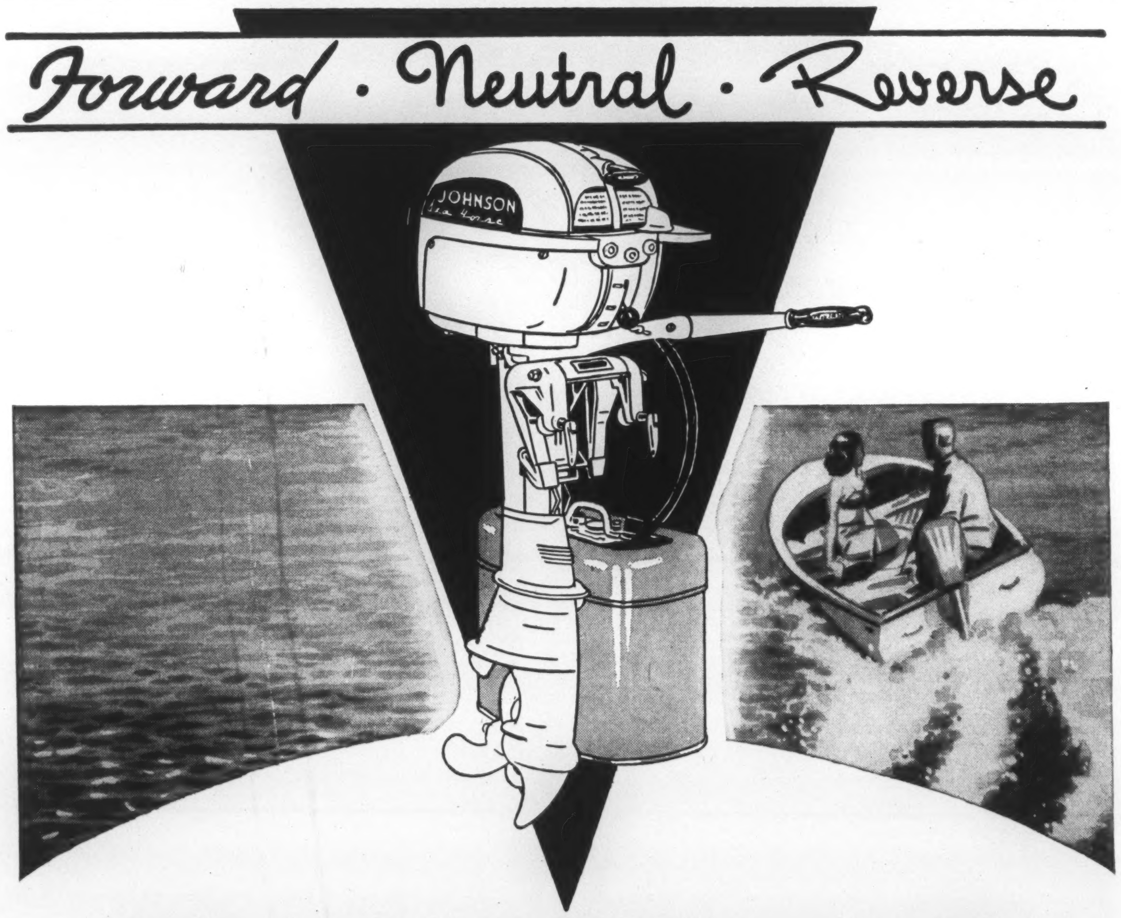

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SCIENCE FRONT

Mystery In Space: "Cold" Regions Now Believed Intensely Hot

By JOHN J. O'NEIL

New York.

SOMETHING mysterious is happening out in space. Interstellar regions which we were told are almost perfect vacuums with temperature of almost absolute zero, 459 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, are sending waves which scientists interpret as meaning that many of these regions are intensely hot, with temperatures up to 10,000,000 degrees.

The regions where these waves come from are not populated with hot stars. They are dark, usually partly surrounded with black clouds of cosmic dust.

The mystery extends to our sun. Its temperature measured in the usual way has been found to be about 6,000 degrees centigrade (nearly 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit) but now it, too, is found to be emitting waves that indicate temperatures of 10,000,000 degrees or more.

The upper atmosphere of the earth, which was supposed to be close to absolute zero in its outer portions, is providing indications that it is very hot. This was brought out at the recent symposium on the upper atmosphere held by the American Meteorological Society and the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences in New York.

Several participating scientists pointed out guardedly that starting at a height of fifty miles the temperature of the upper air rises rapidly at the rate of 12 degrees Fahrenheit a mile, which would indicate a rise to about 1,200 degrees by the time it reaches the F layer of the ionosphere, about 150 miles above the earth. There, because of a high concentration of electrified particles, the temperature may rise several hundred degrees higher.

THE National Advisory Council for Aeronautics has published figures for altitudes up to eighty miles and there the temperature is 250 degrees F., which would boil water on the earth's surface or fry an egg.

Dr. Marcus O'Day, chief of the Navigation Laboratory of the Air Materiel Command, which has the responsibility for developing rockets and such instruments for extremely high altitude flights, urged that plans be discussed for a rocket that would rise to 200 miles, more than twice the range of those now in use. These proposed rockets would penetrate the high-temperature regions the scientists were discussing.

"You may talk about temperatures of 1,000 or several thousand degrees at these altitudes," said Dr. O'Day, "but they are not hot. They are kinetic temperatures and it is a question as to what we mean by kinetic temperatures." He did not elaborate.

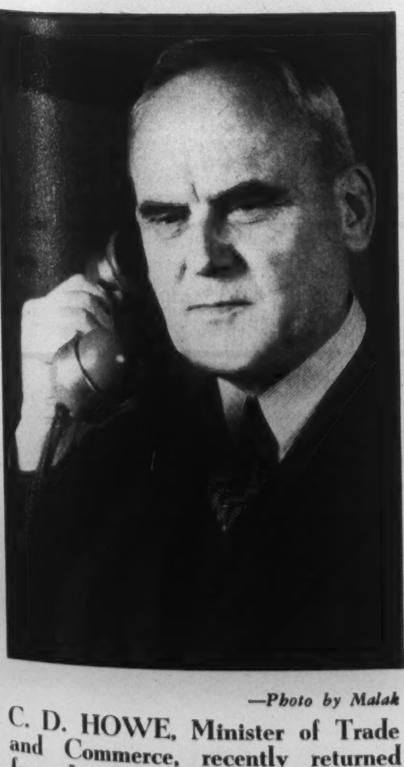
Dr. Donald H. Menzel, professor of astrophysics at Harvard, reported recent investigations which showed temperatures of 30,000 degrees C. in the chromosphere, one of the outer layers of the sun. He said that in the corona, which is seen around the sun during an eclipse, the temperature is at least 1,000,000 degrees. The temperatures are calculated in electron volts, the energy required to wreck atoms to the extent they are found to be damaged in the sun.

Some electromagnetic radiation breaks through the outer layers of the sun from the neighborhood of sunspots (which are supposed to be relatively cold), and to explain these we have to postulate temperatures up to 10,000,000 degrees at their point of origin, said Dr. Menzel.

THE hot radiations from the cold, dark regions of space were discussed for hours by members of the American Astronomical Society at its Yale meeting at a symposium held by Dr. Jesse L. Greenstein, astronomer of the California Institute of Technology.

Dr. Greenstein detects the invisible radiation, whose wave-length is less than half an inch, on a great dish-shaped metallic mirror resembling in theory, and almost in size, the giant Mt. Palomar telescope. He is now studying a spot in Cygnus not far from the centre of the Milky Way where the radiation comes from a region near one of the great cosmic dust clouds.

The waves he is receiving are sent out by electrons that have been energized by the impact of atoms of radiation, according to theories which he and Dr. Fred L. Whipple, of Harvard Observatory, have worked out. Dr. Greenstein said it is rather mystifying to have so small a particle send out so long a wave.



—*Photo by Malak*

C. D. HOWE, Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently returned from London with new orders for Canadian goods. But the real need is to import more British goods to pay for our exports to Britain, thus closing the dollar payments gap.

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Winnipeg's Birthday

(*Continued from Page 3*)

This is a healthy agronomy but while it remains the backbone of the West there has been sufficient broadening of industrial activity to make the area between the Lakehead and the Rockies less exposed to the hazards of an agricultural economy. The great expansion of the oil industry suggests increased industrialization. Census figures for 1946 showed there were 3,627 manufacturing plants in the prairie provinces of which 842 commenced operations during the war. Since war's end, Manitoba alone has added 165 industries and her production of manufactured goods last year amounted to $436 millions.

All this adds up to solid satisfaction for Winnipeg which reckons its market as 2½ million western people. Much of the city's new industry is related to the soil: the Fort Garry sugar factory which has produced a quarter-million pounds of sugar since 1940; the cooperative implement factory in suburban Elmwood which has an annual production valued at more than $1 million; the fur industry created to process the pelts of which more than $4 million worth were produced in Manitoba last year. Winnipeg has taken third place among Canadian cities in the needlecraft industry and surpasses them all in the manufacture of work shirts and overalls.

From a Hudson's Bay Company trading post (Fort Garry) in 1870, with a population of 215, Winnipeg has grown to a city of 240,000, a place beloved by its people and beautified beyond all recognition of its original prairie status. Small wonder then, that it is thankful and has set out to celebrate its birthday in a week-long carnival to which it has invited all Canada.

26,000 of them...

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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

YUKON DEEP-FREEZE

The Lady Wears Mukluks

By ADELAIDE LEITCH

"BRING in the tarts, Mary-Ann .... the ones that are three months old."

The lady of the house adjusted her ear rings (expensive bits of fossil ivory in the shape of dogwood blossoms), sighed regretfully at the way her veranda was sagging, muttered unladylike things about the glacier on which her Yukon home was built, and prepared to receive her guests.

Winter entertaining has one compensation for the Yukon housewife, although the temperature may toboggan to forty below outside and even the husky dogs come sniffing hopefully at the back door with icicles frozen on their whiskers. She has the whole northland outdoors for a deep freezer, and the frozen fillets of trout, the fast-frozen peas and beans for which she used to pay handsomely at the groceteria in Halifax, Winnipeg or Vancouver, are hers by simply popping them outside as soon as the freeze-up comes "down north." Into this freezing unit that nature has so thoughtfully provided also go her bread, pastries, pies and tarts. Months later, when some one says, sniffing delightedly, "Hmmm—fresh bread?" she replies modestly, "Well, I just took it from the warming oven —but I baked it two months ago!" The lady in parka and fur-lined mukluks can do her whole winter's baking at the beginning of the season, if she has a mind to.

Her own garden supplies her with fresh vegetables—and every one has a backyard garden in the Yukon that would make Jack start planting fertabs around his beanstock. In her tiny greenhouse, not more than three or four feet square, she starts her tomato plants, cucumbers and other less hardy vegetables as soon as the sun shows an inclination to remain above instead of below the horizon. The 22-hours-a-day of sunlight does the rest and, by mid-summer, her kitchen garden is a riot of enormous, leafy vegetables, carrots a foot long, tapering to smooth, crisp points, pansies three inches across, and nasturtiums that make a solid blaze of color at her garden door.

On the hillside for the picking—and the preserving—she has raspberries as big as her thumb, tang-y mountain blueberries by the bushel, edible mushrooms and—if she wants a wild flower bouquet for her table —over 500 species from which to choose, ranging all the way from the delicate pasque flower to the gaudy fireweed that carpets the glades and meadows through the perfect, golden days of a Yukon summer.

Infant Capitalists

It seems like compensation for the winter when she and the stove hibernated; the cost of 25 cents a kilowatt for electricity; and the glacier lurking a few feet under the Yukon soil that gives her house a cock-eyed list and means yearly repair work on the foundations.

She has long ago tossed away her books on child psychology.

"No dear—no more dimes for ice cream. You've had enough for this week," she explains to her small son.

Little Willy looks at her owlishly, and shortly he disappears. Some time later, she discovers him sitting on the front steps thoughtfully fingering a two dollar bill.

"*Where* did you get *that?*" she yips, if she is a newcomer to the north.

Willy grins engagingly. "Joe" he says succinctly. Or — "Mike." Or — "Black Jack." The men, in from the creeks and the trap lines, have suddenly more money than they know how to spend, and they all have favorites among the children.

As for pennies, the Yukon youngsters toss them away with the all-too-true observation that "They're no good—they won't buy anything!"

Until recently, they were not even accepted as legal tender, and the storekeepers would bring a purchase to the nearest round number — to their own advantage.

The locked door does not belong in the Yukon, and the older miners still go up the creeks, leaving their valuables lying about. The passing stranger is welcome to spend the night inside a sourdough's cabin, use a little of the food and firewood, and go on next morning—with the proviso that he must leave his own cabin door open for another wayfarer.

Old-New Blend

Life, for the northern housewife, is a peculiar blending of the old and the new. On the Yukon River, streaming by her door on its way to the Bering Sea, she can watch her neighbors, the Indians, laboriously pushing their poling boats against the powerful current of the land's big artery river. She can watch them dry their meat on outdoor racks as did generations of their ancestors. If she is a special friend, perhaps one day they will take her to see their fish wheels turning automatically in the current as they scoop fish into the small wooden tubs alongside. . . . They will take her in their outboard motor boat.

She watches the gold dredges working their way up the Klondike River like the squat, screeching river boats they are, while the "point" men upstream force water through the soil to thaw it for mining operations. Now and then, the tusk of a prehistoric mammoth or mastodon will be tossed up—to be eagerly appropriated by one of the local jewellers for the manufacture of gold and ivory jewellery. As she passes the veranda of St. Mary's Hospital in Dawson, she exchanges greetings with some of the old-timers themselves — the sourdoughs who remember Diamond Tooth Gertie and Klondike Kate, and the girl who received her own weight in gold for certain favors to a certain prospector—and who later left him cold for greener fields in Alaska.

Traces of the gilt and gloss of gold rush days still linger in Dawson—in the cobweb-covered stage of the Nugget Dance Hall where Douglas Fairbanks got his start .... in the bigger-than-life paintings of the Floradora girls, (past which the Yukon lady hurries her husband as they enter the Arcade Restaurant that used to be the Floradora Dance Hall).

From Dawson, sitting in semi-isolation in the Yukon, she can reach Whitehorse on the Alaska Highway in a few hours. From there, it is only an over-night flight to Edmonton.

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BRAIN-TEASER

Old Boys' Reunion

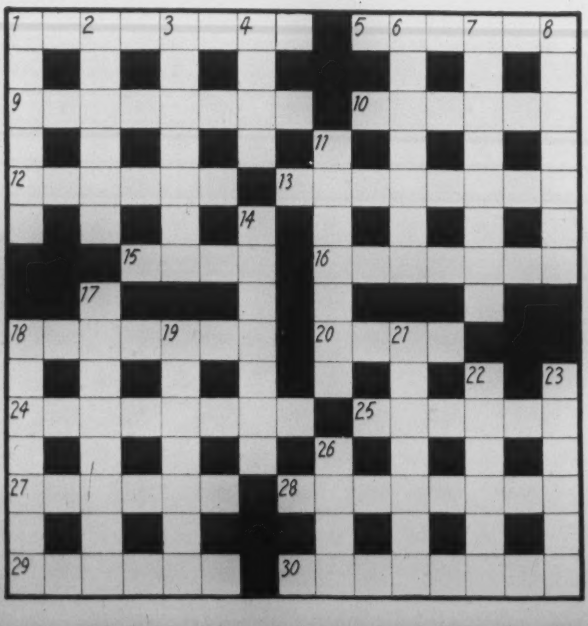
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Ancient Jew who sounds unhappy, you notice. (8)
5. "...... me from my friends; I can ...... myself from my enemies". (Marechal Villars) (6)
9. You cannot say this transaction was cooked up beforehand. (1, 3, 4)
10. In short, an advertisement for dwellings. (6)
12. French designation for an English gentleman shows it's a little way to where Venus comes from. (6)
13. A forest ranger supplies more than is needed. (8)
15. She left her doll's house. (4)
16. To employ comparatively little appears to be no good. (7)
18. A bit is a bit of it. (7)
20. See 17. (4)
24. To leap about and burst into song is satisfying. (8)
25. At least one follows the stars in the U.S.A. (6)
27. The first Canadian to hang around cigar stores. (6)
28. Ponder, and shed a tear leaving the actor so upset in 26. (8)
29. It'll be a hot spring, when it comes. (6)
30. Does he welcome you at the adit? (4, 4)

DOWN

1. Pa's about to sort his manuscripts. (6)
2. Slowly, so to speak. (6)
3. go
The answer is (7)
4. He was one of the Gelists, no doubt, exhorting the people to 23. (4)
6. Does it warrant a red nose? (7)
7. The unknown quantity in a Frenchman's muddled thoughts has costly results. (8)
8. They give the brush-off. (7)
11. Cockeyed as one of five. (7)
14. Take a rest from going on forbidden ground. (7)
17. This welcome gesture, when in 20, is one indeed. (8)
18. This jumping is not done for malted milk! (7)
19. Rather late in the day to be around Nova Scotia and Louisiana. (7)
21. A disorderly number come to an alcoholic end. (Around a lamp-post, perhaps.) (7)
22. Did he figure o-nly on shaving in Seville? (6)
23. See 4. (6)
26. See 28. (4).



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Victorian age
8. Essays
9. National
10. Athlete
11. Impinge
13. Elevate
15. Sugars
16. Naught
18. Radiant
20. Consort
21. Windsor
25. Relators
26. Lister
27 and 2 down. Bonnie Prince Charlie

DOWN

1. Visit
2. See 27
3. Onset
4. Inns
5. See 12
6. Glowing
7. Margaret
12 and 5. We are not amused
13. Enamored
14. Afternoon
17. Gestapo
19. Addison
22. Idler
23. Obese
24. Isle

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THE OTHER PAGE

Oxford Revisited

By MARY EVELYN DENNIS

TRAVELLING by train across the Midlands, the Canadian, delighting in the full green of English trees, the budding white of hawthorne hedges, is surprised to see the country look so much greener than country at home, the cities so much less green. The uniformity of red brick walls, red roofs, red chimney pots gives the streets of Midland cities an air of close-packed populousness, and since city trees are either small or pollarded, very little green shows above the housetops. The green of city streets is concentrated between brick walls that surround each householder's garden. And every householder is a gardener, for the narrowest plot has room for flowering may or laburnum, perhaps a tiny pool, a bed of yellow tulips, a strip of grass or a square of kitchen garden.

Rivers from the train appear so uniform in width, with banks so rounded and tidy, that they look like canals. There are geese on each stream, often a swan or two, and willows lean close over the water's edge. The willows have all been pollarded and are in various stages of recovery —some are still tall stumps barely feathered at the top with green, on others tall branches stand like banners and the more advanced are green balls on their disproportionately massive gray trunks. Correspondence columns of the newspapers continue to discuss, along with "Ought we to shoot the rooks?" the eternal question, "To pollard or not to pollard", but in the meantime pollarding goes on unabated.

Where change had been expected and a little dreaded, in Oxford there appears at first to be no change at all. The beauty of the streets and the college gardens is unaltered. Books speak of the gray towers of Oxford till one forgets that most of them are not gray but gold. Groups such as the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, All Souls College and the Radcliffe Camera are built of the beautiful Cotswold stone which, with time, shades from brown near the ground through gold to cream on spire and gable. Undergraduates in their tweed jackets with leather sleeve patches wear the same flapping black rags of gowns and people look as healthy and as neatly dressed as at home.

Such changes as there are gradually make themselves realized. There were many bicycles in Oxford before the war but never so many as now. In streets nearly empty of motor cars, bicycles swoop down like flights of birds, alarming because of the furious concentration of their riders. A book of the 'eighties mentions the "bicycle face" of riders of the old high bicycles, and the bicycle face has survived into the day of lower and safer machines. Riders belong to one of two groups. Members of the first sit erect, dignified and composed; some of these wear mortarboard and black gown with impressive effect. Far more riders belong to the tense and urgent group who lean well forward and stare ahead with strained, purposeful faces.

Every bicycle has one or two carriers piled with books or unwrapped vegetables, just as all women and most men carry bags of some kind. The lack of wrapping paper has produced an astonishing array of devices —bags of cloth, crochet-work or leatherette, splint, wicker or raffia baskets, wooden boxes with cord handles, knotted kerchiefs, with here and there a housewife who has abandoned bags and carries a cauliflower, a new frying pan, a bottle of milk and a pair of slippers in her arms with perfect composure.

Most woman look tired, strained and severe; perhaps one notices expressions particularly because almost no one wears a hat. One misses, in a bus or a concert audience or on the street, the bright little affairs made of two roses, a loop of ribbon and a whiff of veil which add piquancy to the appearance of almost any North American street. Hats do not require coupons but they are expensive and the few which are worn are of navy or brown felt, serviceable and nononsense. The only frivolous hats to be seen are bridal-looking, pale straws tied under the chin with tulle bows and these are scarce enough to draw a second glance. The streets, as far as costume goes, look gayer in the rain when a few red or green plastic raincoats appear and every woman ties a bright kerchief over her head.

Girls are still working at jobs they have given up or have never held in Canada. There are many girl bus conductors, girls deliver milk, telegrams and parcels, and girl railway guards in blue uniform jackets run along beside the train banging shut and locking carriage doors.

The airs whistled on the street are "As Time Goes By" and "Civilization" and a barrel organ under an ancient wall plays "Oh What a Beautiful Morning". Beside the shop of the Chymist, so spelled, there is a DDT moth-proofing service. Blue Morris Motors transport trucks thunder past the colleges carrying each as many as twelve motor car bodies.

The increased tax on tobacco can have had little effect for nearly everyone smokes and one sees, as in New York, women smoking as they walk along the street. Long and orderly queues wait for buses, cakes, camera film, for lunch or fish or theatre tickets.

And many people buy theatre tickets, for in spring Oxford bursts into a rash of amateur plays. Bulletin boards at the gate of every college flutter with play notices pinned two or three deep, and with a touching and frequently rewarded faith in the weather, many players perform in the open air. Variety is astonishing—one can choose between Marlowe's "Tragedy of Edward II", Sartre's "The Flies" at Magdalen, an evening of Byrd Motets at New College and The Buskins playing "The Zeal of Thy House" in Worcester College gardens.

All the concerts of the Oxford Musical Festival are crowded and after two or three concerts a day for a week, the most musical citizen begins to feel satisfied. To a visitor the concert in the Sheldonian Theatre is a unique event. Crowned by Sir Christopher Wren's first dome, the round body of the Sheldonian allows the audience almost to encircle the orchestra. High above the drums stand the organ pipes with the keyboard at which Handel played and from the podium Haydn conducted one of his symphonies.

The narrow, backless benches were designed for an audience more absorbed in music than ours or less used to comfort, perhaps both. Undergraduates sit on window ledges above the highest tier of seats, close to the painted ceiling. From each side of the balcony juts a richly carved box with a Roman lictor's axe pointing outward as though from the prow of a ship and in one of these boxes sits Lady Beecham, the young, pretty, blond wife of the conductor.

Another concert, choral this time, is held in the Oxford Town Hall Auditorium—a great vault of frenziedly carved oak centered by the vast green organ with stops sprouting on each side of the key-board in white clumps like mushrooms in a meadow. The women of the choir wear long dresses of all colors with a delightfully spring-like effect.

The program is too long—most concerts are too long,—but it is made up of lovely and unusual works. The original manuscript of one number, the ode, "Awake, My Lyre" composed by Dr. John Blow in 1678, is displayed during the week of the Festival in the Bodleian Library. Another beautiful composition, "Solomon, A Serenata" by Dr. William Boyce, struck the hearer as completely fresh. Perhaps this was because it was last sung in Oxford in 1764.

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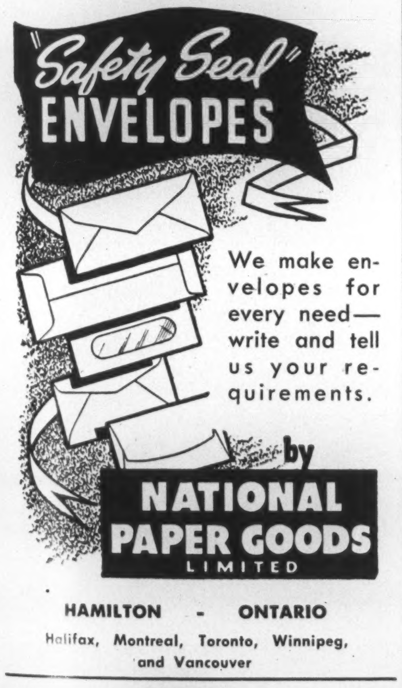

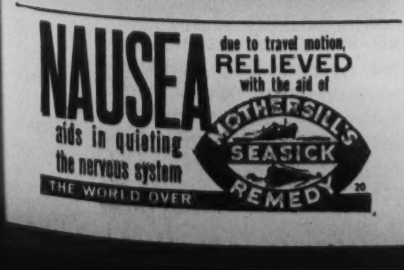

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor — SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 31, 1949 — Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor

Quality Being Underlined At Fair By Host Of Foreign Showings

By L. J. ROGERS

Canada's Second International Trade Fair, in Toronto's C.N.E. buildings, is keynoted by quality showings. In the drive to revive world trade on a multilateral basis, the Trade Fair acts as stimulus and show-window. This Fair may serve as a pilot model for other fairs to be held next year. L. J. Rogers takes a long view of this and other trends at the Second International Trade Fair, in his article below.

FROM the time when the first exporter sent his silks and spices by camel caravan into the first import market down through history to the mass-production era, international trade has emphasized quality rather than price. People imported goods from other countries primarily because they were better than any domestic alternative, not because the foreign goods were lower in price. Not until cheap transport and mass production enabled expanding economies to use low-priced exports as an economic weapon did the emphasis in world trade shift from quality to price.

Today, the restoration of normal, multilateral world trade by 1952 is the biggest economic problem facing the democracies; it is important that the keynote of the Canadian International Trade Fair this year is quality. The exporters of thirty-six nations who are using the western hemisphere's only trade fair as their show window appear to have returned wholeheartedly to the first principle of international trade—that of showing the buyer something better than anything he can make for himself in his own country.

Trade Base

From Siamese silver earrings through Czech glassware to English ale there is hardly a product displayed in the great Toronto showing this year that is not, in its own way, unique and inimitable. True enough, Scottish fishing rods, rattan furniture from Singapore and lace from Hong Kong are never likely to become major items of world trade—but the luxury traffic does form a basis on which to build a broader trade structure between nations. From a Canadian standpoint, too, the value of the Trade Fair in helping our position in world trade can only be assessed when the Fair is thought of as a show window opening on the tremendous United States market.

The high-quality varieties of food, drink, furniture, clothing, jewellery and gadgets which make up most eye-catching displays at the Fair will never sell largely enough in Canada to make us many new overseas customers — but the American dollars which these tempting items may lure beyond Uncle Sam's borders could be a fairly important factor in helping the recipient nations to finance purchases in Canada.

The Czechoslovakians whose 11,000 square feet of space at this year's Fair make their nation the third biggest exhibitor at the '49 event, can testify to the business that can be done in high-priced luxury goods in the North American market. Last year the three Czech firms at the Fair did $1,000,000 worth of business in things like fine glass, ceramics and costume jewellery—and their nation became at least that much more of a potential customer for the dollar countries.

Of more direct effect on Canada's trading position are the Fair exhibits of machinery, chemicals, metals and miscellaneous industrial materials. Heavy machinery and engineering products of the kind shown in the big display of the Engineering Industries Association of Britain can save this country U.S. dollars, and at the same time give our best customer more Canadian dollars with which to buy our exports.

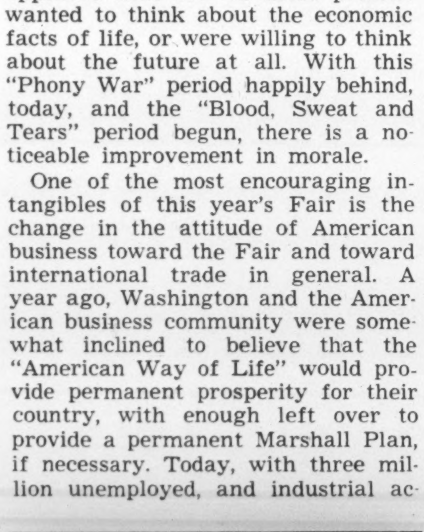
Metals and chemicals of kinds not made in Canada, and now coming in from the United States are exhibited by Sweden, Yugoslavia, Britain, Czechoslovakia, and elsewhere. Ingenious special-purpose machinery for wood-working from France, for food processing from Italy, for metal working from Sweden, for shoemaking from Czechoslovakia, all of varieties not now made in Canada, represent other logical purchases for Canadian buyers.

It's Serious

One of the most pronounced impressions that this year's Fair will leave with most Canadians who saw last year's pioneering effort is the new air of earnestness and tension that surrounds the big show. Last year, with the Fair itself something of an experiment and the Marshall Plan's protective bulk looming large enough to block out the view ahead, there was much less urgency in the air of the Coliseum than there is now. Today, Europeans, Canadians and even Americans seem to feel that this year's Fair is part of the life-and-death fight to restore international trade to something like normality, as an alternative to a state of economic chaos that might be much closer than commonly thought.

This is not to say that there is defeatism in the atmosphere—quite the opposite. Last year, it sometimes appeared that few of those present wanted to think about the economic facts of life, or were willing to think about the future at all. With this "Phony War" period happily behind, today, and the "Blood, Sweat and Tears" period begun, there is a noticeable improvement in morale.

One of the most encouraging intangibles of this year's Fair is the change in the attitude of American business toward the Fair and toward international trade in general. A year ago, Washington and the American business community were somewhat inclined to believe that the "American Way of Life" would provide permanent prosperity for their country, with enough left over to provide a permanent Marshall Plan, if necessary. Today, with three million unemployed, and industrial activity slowing down in many directions, Americans in government and in business are learning again that normal "non-synthetic" export trade to their country, as to every country, is essential to economic stability.



MASTER-MINDER Reg Dayton is the Trade Fair Administrator, has carried over best of last year's notions to make this Trade Fair a bigger and better show-window for traders.

On the government level, the United States Department of Commerce has been giving active support to the Fair ever since last fall, advising American businessmen to start getting a new perspective on world trade by visiting Toronto in '49. Jacques Kunstenaar of the U.S. Department of Commerce summed up his government's position in a statement made last November: "To United States businessmen in foreign trade or on the verge of going into it, the second International Trade Fair is an opportunity to do the maximum amount of foreign trade in the minimum amount of time and at minimum cost."

The press of the United States likewise has been throwing its weight behind the drive to get the American businessman to think in new terms of international trade, with the Fair as a starting point. Special "Trade Fair Supplements" have been published by a number of major U.S. newspapers. Typical is the 10-page supplement issued by the Boston *Herald* on May 1, covering every aspect of Canada's economic life. Lead article on the Fair sets the tone of the special issue, commencing, "Toronto will be the world's business capital from May 30 to June 10. . ."

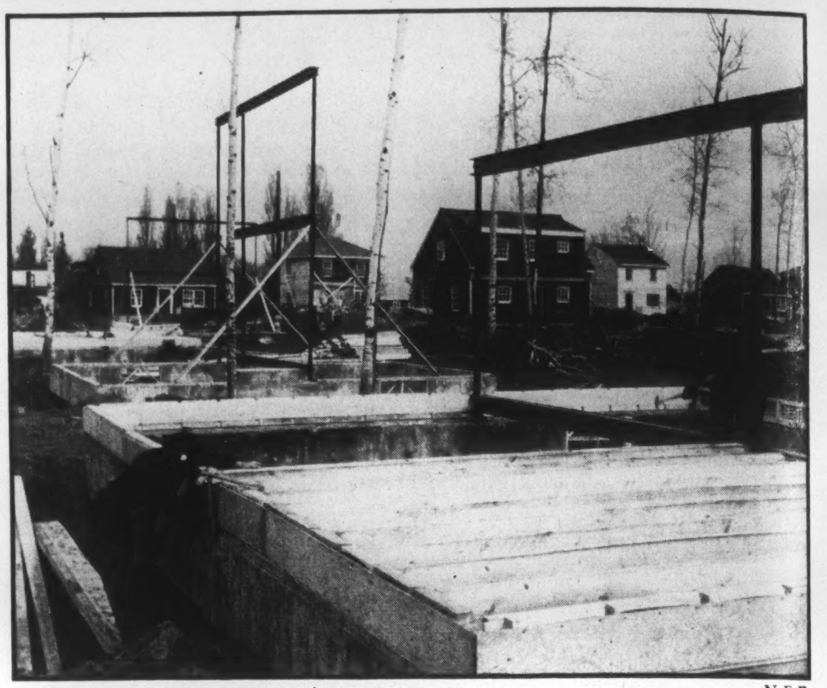
More Americans

As a consequence of all this favorable publicity Fair officials expect the U.S. delegation of visitors this year will be far in excess of last year's estimated 2,500 total. They report that representatives from Boards of Trade in many large American cities will visit this year's Fair—to study the Fair itself rather than the goods on display. These groups are reported to be considering the idea of bidding to stage trade fairs in their own communities, having received indications that the U.S. government may be willing to give official sponsorship to one or more trade fairs in that country next year.

Whether or not such a trade fair circuit comes into being by 1950, the future of the Canadian Trade Fair is well assured, even though no definite statement about plans for next year has yet been made public. Success of this year's Trade Fair, which is determining factor in the plans for a 1950 renewal, seems definitely indicated.

One figure alone, that showing the proportion between Canadian and foreign exhibitors, is a fairly good index of the success of the 1949 event. Last year, Canadian exhibitors took 57 per cent of the space at the Fair, with exhibitors from 27 other countries taking the remaining 43 per cent. This year, the space taken by foreign exhibitors, this year representing 34 countries, will exceed 60 per cent of the total—thus more than reversing last year's ratio.

Another good sign is the fact that last year's "token" exhibitors, those who took space merely for prestige and observation purposes, are almost entirely absent this year. This time the exhibitors have goods to sell, and, with the knowledge gained from last year's trial run, are making a much stronger effort to book orders on the scale which alone can justify the expense of participating in an event of this kind. Still another indication that the Fair has a chance to become a permanent institution is that requests for space reservations for 1950 have already been received by Fair officials.



—N.F.B.

HOMES FOR CANADIANS: Homes to rent, to buy, are still one of Canada's greatest needs. Photo shows construction in Ottawa suburb.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Towards A Planned Economy

By P. M. RICHARDS

WITH its so greatly expanded social services, Canada has already travelled a long way towards becoming the "welfare state" providing the cradle-to-grave security that is popularly demanded in so many countries today. This has necessitated government controls and taxes that have frightened private enterprise but not yet terrified it to death. It seems that private enterprise can survive and, in fact, do well enough —if the new trend is not carried too far. It has been clear that much depends on the course taken and example furnished by the United States, and reassurance has been found in the well-known devotion of the people of that country to the free enterprise principle.

Now the *Wall Street Journal* has published a series of three articles on the aims of President Truman's economic planners (headed by Leon Keyserling of the president's Council of Economic Advisers) who, that paper says, have succeeded in convincing the president that bigger and better government planning and direction can prevent depressions and assure everyone a more abundant life. The *Journal* names the planners and says they are all on record as wanting to work their reforms within the framework of what they regard as a free enterprise system. It adds that if these officials are told their program is socialistic they protest; they insist they want to maintain a "free" economy with only the restraints necessary to assure "stabilization". By and large, they feel present-day U.S. capitalism is inadequate. They distrust its ability to regulate itself through the action of supply-demand forces. They want government power to bolster demand when, in their opinion, it is needed— or to create supply when necessary to meet demand.

Mr. Keyserling and his fellow Fair Dealers have an economic philosophy that runs, briefly, something like this: Everyone is entitled to a job at a fair wage—enough to provide all necessities and some luxuries for himself and his family. If everyone works there will be enough purchasing power to keep industry humming at a high level. But that level must constantly be rising, as the population grows. So basic industries must be continually increased, to make it possible for industry generally to expand steadily. That's where government "direction" comes in. Industry, the planners argue, isn't willing to expand at times when demand may be softening or a business downturn looms. The government must force expansion, whether industry wants it or not.

The Keyserling theory that the government must see that industry expands enough to keep everybody supplied with a job is supported by economist Dr. Louis Bean, who argues that lack of adequate steel capacity to meet every possible consumer need helps to create, not prevent, depressions. By a series of mathematical calculations, Dr. Bean has come to the conclusion that the U.S. will need 1,350 pounds of steel per person in 1950. With a population of 150 million persons, this amounts to a total of 100 million tons. "This is what we need," says Dr. Bean, "if we maintain the kind of full employment that we experienced in the 1920's and are experiencing today." However, he finds the steel industry expects to have only 98 million tons capacity by the end of 1950. So, he thinks, the government ought to see that an additional 2 million tons is supplied.

Government Power

Dr. C. Girard Davidson, in charge of the Administration's public power program, is to electric power what Dr. Bean is to steel, so far as planning is concerned. He explains that, despite the depression of the 1930's, U.S. industrial production has increased on the average by 2.5 per cent a year for the last 30 years. In the same period, production and consumption of electric power have doubled every 10 years. "If we are to maintain full employment for our expanding population," he adds, "we shall have to maintain an even higher rate of growth. This means an increase of perhaps one-third in total production during the next decade. If we are to turn out a third more goods in 1960, we must again double our power capacity by that date."

These men, and others with greater or less influence in the president's councils, may not individually exert a dominant influence on President Truman's program, but collectively they are pushing him further towards a planned economy than even he realizes, the *Wall Street Journal* says. Because of the significance of all this for Canada and the rest of the world, this space will present next week an outline of the methods by which these planners propose to bring about their "regulated capitalism", through a government "master plan".

What Is Future For Trade Of U.K. And Canada?

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Mr. Howe's trip to the U.K. and the visit of Harold Wilson, President of the U.K. Board of Trade, underlines the present attention being given by government to trade across the Atlantic. Mr. Marston argues below some of the major trade problems and comments on the Canadian position as seen from London.

London.

IT HAS been obvious for some time that the trade problem between Britain and Canada was mounting to a crisis. The press of the United Kingdom has been reticent on the matter, but it is well known in Britain that some aspects of British policy—in particular the deliberate attempt to curtail dollar purchases by substitution of soft-currency supplies—have been bitterly criticized in Canada.

On the other hand, from the United Kingdom's point of view, it is argued that Canada not only has

ECONOMIST Harold Wilson, President of U.K. Board of Trade, has been touring Canada getting first hand news on our trade problem. In Toronto for Trade Fair opening, he addressed Periodical Press Dinner on May 30. He claims that trade gap can be closed only if Canada buys more goods from United Kingdom.

failed to appreciate the practical significance of the buyer's shortage of dollars, but also—especially by withdrawing the preference on cotton and rayon goods imported from the United Kingdom—has been unhelpful in enabling Britain to earn the maximum of dollars. Since the visit of the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce at the beginning of May, the position has, verbally at least, been improving rapidly.

The world-wide interest attaching to this problem is due to the "textbook" character of the trade between the two countries. Canada is one of the main suppliers of foodstuffs, metals, and other primary and processed products, to the United Kingdom; the wheat contract is the basis of the United Kingdom's bread supply. But Canada's natural supplier of manufactured goods is, first and foremost, the United States. There is no true basis for large-scale bilateral trade between Canada and Britain, and while Canada's sterling, accruing from sales to Britain, is not convertible into United States dollars, wherewith to buy United States goods, the best that could be done to keep three-way trade flowing was to permit E. C. A. funds to be used for "offshore" purchases in Canada.

Until recently most of Britain's wheat purchases from the Dominion, and about half of Britain's total imports from there, were being financed by this means. If it is finally confirmed that E. C. A. funds will not be made available to maintain Europe's purchases from Canada, the very structure of the North American trade will have to be modified. It is difficult to see how, lacking United States dollars, Canada can avoid planning her trade bilaterally.

The disparity in trade exchanges between the United Kingdom and Canada was narrowed last year. Whereas in 1947 the United Kingdom sold only $188 million of goods to meet purchases of $722 million, the comparable figures in 1948 were $300 million, and $688 million; the balance in Canada's favour was thus reduced from $564 million to $366 million.

The question is whether the approach of imports and exports towards equilibrium represents a gradual tendency towards bilateral trading, and whether that tendency will now be accelerated. Some people see particular significance in the fact that an arrangement has been made on a small scale whereby the United Kingdom is to import from Canada not only the basic foods and materials, but various "inessentials," such as canned salmon and apples. Is the small amount expendable on these commodities merely to assuage the Canadians' resentment that only the barest necessities are imported from the Dominion? Or is it understood that Canada will reciprocate by diverting to Britain purchases which would otherwise have been made elsewhere or not at all? If the latter explanation is correct, this is a clear tendency towards bilateralism.

It is almost a platitude to say that the arrangement that yields the best over-all results is that which provides the maximum volume of goods exchanged. But such an arrangement requires that the European currencies, particularly sterling, be made convertible, and there is no possibility of such a development at present, probably not much hope of it within the period of Marshall aid, possibly not for some years after, unless most of the world's economies are put in a quite different relationship one with another.

It is a fact which Canadians will have to realize; and, obnoxious as is the general principle of bilateral trading, they may have to agree to admit imports from Britain on a more liberal scale, simply in order to spend the sterling accruing from Britain's purchases and to provide more dollars to finance further purchases by Britain.

Canada's position is curiously complicated between Britain and the rest of the sterling area. As a primary producer, Canada needs to exchange foodstuffs and materials for manufactured goods; it may be cheaper to buy many of the manufactures in the United States, but at least there is an apparent basis for bilateral trading between Canada, as a primary producer, and Britain, as a manufacturing country; and in that capacity it needs many of the raw materials produced by the other dominions and the colonies. An obvious instance is the woollen industry. Canada needs materials, raw or intermediate, for a woollen industry which directly competes with the United Kingdom's industry in Yorkshire.

Is the United Kingdom to press for a bilateral arrangement which provides for the exchange of her own manufactures for Canada's foodstuffs and raw materials? Or is Britain to stand aside and encourage the dollar-earning export of sterling raw materials to Canada to build up the Dominion's manufacturing industries?

Never Sterling

It is a depressing subject, all round; because it is artificial. Everyone knows that Canada is so closely linked with the United States that she can never be a contented member of the sterling community. She is a victim of the world's shortage of dollars. But Canada may, in the next few years, be less uncomfortably placed than the United States, by reason of her association with the sterling area, which, on a compromised bilateral basis, may enable her to maintain her long-term markets, without starving herself of necessary supplies.

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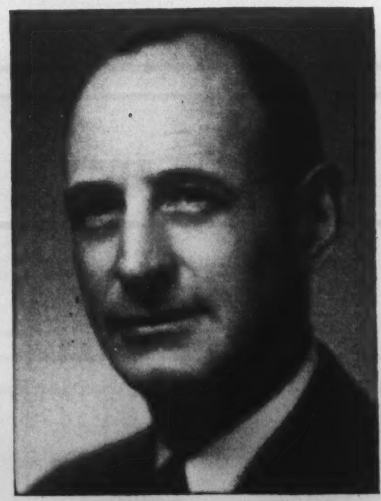

F. L. WHITAKER

Following the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, Apr. 18th, Atlas Steels Limited, Welland, Ontario, announced the above appointments to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Soler, formerly Works Manager, became associated with the Company in Sept. 1946, and at the April meeting of the Board of Directors was appointed Vice-President, Manufacturing Operations, in addition to his previous election to the Board of Directors. Prior to joining Atlas Steels, Mr. Soler was associated with Republic Steel Corporation and the steel division of the Timken Roller Bearing Co.

Mr. Geary joined the Company in June 1947, as Vice-President and General Sales Manager, following a wide experience in the tool steel and stainless steel industry in the United States.

Mr. D. Whiting Lathrop, Welland, Ontario, is Manager of Sales and Service with the Electro Metallurgical Co. of Canada Ltd. He is a son of the late D. W. Lathrop, who for many years was Vice-President and a Director of Atlas Steels Limited.

Mr. F. L. Whitaker of Toronto, is well known in financial circles as Assistant General Manager and Treasurer of the Dominion Life Assurance Co. until 1946. Before joining the Dominion Life Assurance Co., he was connected with the Massey Harris Co. In addition to Mr. Whitaker's latest appointment, he is a Director of John A. Lang & Sons Ltd., Brooke Bond (Canada) Ltd., Silverwood Dairies Ltd., and is Vice-President and Managing Director of Canadian Investors Corporation.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Prosperous Mining Industry Aids Canada's Economic Stability

By JOHN M. GRANT

IRON ORE and crude petroleum have been two of the principal gaps in Canada's mineral economy. The former is being bridged and there are now good prospects that the latter will be also, Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, late Minister of Mines and Resources, told the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at its recent convention, in indicating reasons for his great faith in the future of the mineral industry. The Dominion's export trade in metals and minerals was greater in 1948 than in any past year, but Mr. MacKinnon pointed out that the improvement was by no means confined to production and trade. "Our mineral estate is greatly increasing in value. We now have in the Prairie region a potential self-sufficiency in crude petroleum mainly as a result of recent developments in the Leduc, Redwater, Golden Spike and Woodbend sectors of the Edmonton oil field." As to iron, he stated, "I need scarcely stress the importance of recent developments in the Labrador-Quebec region, though the full significance of these developments can be foreseen only in part as yet." A third development, this one at Allard Lake in Quebec, shows promise of placing Canada in the leading position as a producer of titanium pigments and metal. This comparatively little known metal has a great variety of potential uses in industry.

Canada's wartime production of munitions demonstrated its great potentialities as an industrial nation, and notable headway in this direction has been made since the war. A direct effect of this expanding industrial economy is the increase in the domestic consumption of various metals and minerals. Hon. J. A. MacKinnon pointed out to the annual convention of the C.I.M.M. that our consumption of refined copper, for instance, increased from 54,000 tons in 1938 to approximately 110,000 tons in 1948; of lead from 26,000 tons to 60,000 tons; and of zinc from 19,000 tons to 48,000 tons. In our expanding construction industry we are using great quantities of stone, gypsum, clay, asbestos, and products such as cement, brick and insulation materials. Our chemical industry, which has shown such remarkable growth, uses large quantities of most of the industrial minerals, and several of these minerals also have important agricultural uses. The Dominion's mining industry has come a long distance since the turn of the present century, and is now a leading industry in every province but one, and in the two territories. Its growth has been rapid and the influence of this growth on the Canadian economy has increased to a corresponding degree. The fact is that, quite apart from the employment it affords, and the market outlets it provides, Mr. MacKinnon stressed that the industry is the principal mainstay of our industrial expansion. This feature will loom much larger as the beneficial effects of developments gradually unfold in the oil fields of Alberta, in the Quebec-Labrador region, and at Allard Lake.

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The best production since the resumption of milling is reported by Consolidated Beattie Mines, Duparquet township, northwestern Quebec, for the month of March. Bullion recovery, less marketing charges, and including government assistance, was valued at $198,175. A daily average of 1,350 tons was milled. The company announces a change in production policy and will now concentrate on milling as much ore as possible from the Beattie section of the mine. Blast-hole drilling, which resulted in considerable dilution, has been discontinued. During the period when the Beattie section is being prepared for greater production by development of new stopes and the resulting increase in broken ore reserves, the Donchester broken reserves, plus ore that can be readily broken, will carry the operation. It is proposed to clear the Beattie winze, together with the 7th, 8th and 9th levels, of clay and thus make additional ore reserves available for mining. The winze timber from the 5th to the 6th levels has been reconditioned and clay removed for some distance below that horizon.

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Net earnings of International Nickel Company of Canada, and subsidiary companies, for the first quarter of 1949, after allowing for preferred dividend, was equivalent to 84 cents per share on the common stock, comparable with 68 cents for the first quarter of last year. The increased profit reflected the new nickel price and the then prevailing high price for copper. A dividend of 40 cents per share has been declared on the common stock, payable June 20 to shareholders of record May 23.

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To complete the program of bringing New Jason Mines into production will necessitate increasing the capital to 3,500,000 shares, C. O. Stee, president, advises in the annual report. Shareholders have since approved this action and of the increase of 500,000 shares, an agreement to underwrite 400,000 shares at 45 cents per share has been arranged. This will provide $180,000, and 70,000 shares remaining of the previous issue have also been taken down, providing a further $24,500. This makes a total of $204,500, which Mr. Stee states should be ample to bring the property into production. It is expected the mill will go into operation during July. During the past year a new vein, known as the porphyry vein, has been developed. It was first intersected on the 700-foot level where it was developed for a length of approximately 900 feet. In this distance there are six ore sections having a total length of 630 feet. On the 600-foot level drifting has exposed four ore shoots, having a total length of 430 feet, with the faces still in ore. A crosscut on the 500-foot horizon has already reached a section of the vein. The average grade of the ore developed so far in this porphyry vein, Mr. Stee tells shareholders, has been calculated to be $25.20 per ton cut grade over a working width of 3.3 feet.

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Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation, located in Louvicourt township, northwestern Quebec, and which has been in production just over two years, is now on a salvage basis, and it is possible that the mine will be shut down within two months. Since the mine went into production the grade of ore has been disappointing and high operating costs have been a handicap. An official statement points out that due to rising mining costs no profitable operation could be maintained with gold at $35 per ounce. With the exception of one geological bet the company has exhausted its possibilities of a profitable operation. A small amount of underground diamond drilling may be completed to investigate this possibility, which might disclose new orebodies of a different and better nature. "If and when economic conditions permit, the mine can be reopened," an official statement points out, adding

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

WHOLESALE prices continued to move upward in many countries during the second half of 1948, although peak levels in others, appear to have been reached or passed, according to the semi-annual report on world price movements by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Buyers' markets were developing in some of the major cereal products, and supply conditions eased also in a few other commodities such as rubber, tea, coffee and spices, towards the end of the year. Currency difficulties continued to have an adverse effect upon demand for commodities important in international trade.

Declines in cost-of-living series ranging from 0.2 per cent to 1.3 per cent were shown by the United States, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and Norway. The United States index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics recorded a decrease in October, and continued downward, showing a net decline for the six months of 0.2 per cent. In the United Kingdom, the cost-of-living index showed a drop for July. Part of the loss was regained later, but the December level was 0.9 per cent below the June peak.

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Showing gains in total purchases from both Commonwealth and foreign countries and increases in seven of the nine main commodity classifications, Canada's imports for consumption during March advanced in value to $235,-900,000 as compared with $197,100,000 in March last year, bringing the cumulative value for the first quarter of the year to $665,700,000 as against $585,300,-000 in 1948.

Imports from Commonwealth countries in the month totalled $43,900,000 compared with $32,500,000 a year ago, and in the three months to $115,300,000 as against $92,600,000. Total from foreign countries rose to $192,000,000 in the month from $164,500,000 in 1948, and in the quarter to $550,400,000 from $492,700,000. (D.B.S.)

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Operating revenues for the Canadian National System, all inclusive, for the month of April, 1949, amounted to $40,-355,000. Operating expenses were $38,-748,000. The net operating revenue was $1,607,000. In April, 1948, revenues were $40,941,000; expenses $36,776,000 and the net operating revenue $4,165,-000.

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The number of dwelling units completed in Canada in the first three months of 1949 is estimated at 17,800, up 6,300 or 54 per cent over the same period of 1948. The increase is attributed to the unusually higher carryover at the beginning of 1949. In spite of the greatly increased completions, the amount of work in progress remains high. First-quarter starts rose 26 per cent or from 6,700 a year ago to 8,400, and the number under construction was reduced from only 56,500 at January 1 to 46,900 at March 1, the latter figure comparing with 37,500 at the end of March last year. (D.B.S.)

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Canadian labor income in February is estimated at $605,000,000, down $3,000,-000 from January, but up $56,000,000 or 11 per cent from the estimate for February, 1948. (D.B.S.)

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Average weekly wages of hourly-rated personnel employed by leading Canadian manufacturers at March 1 amounted to $41.83—a new high figure—as compared with $41.70 at the beginning of February, and $38.02 a year ago. (D.B.S.)

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Value of retail sales in March amounted to $577,730,000, an increase of six per cent over March last year, and compares with $493,370,000 in January and $469,520,000 in February.

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Dollar volume of wholesale sales gained seven per cent in March over a year earlier, to raise first-quarter totals three per cent above the level of the same 1948 period. (D.B.S.)

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Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines during March declined sharply both in the month and in the first three months of this year, as a result of the labor dispute. (D.B.S.)

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Production of coal in Canada was about 23 per cent lower than in the corresponding month last year, all producing provinces sharing in the reduction. (D.B.S.)

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Canadian iron and steel production continued its upward climb during March, new monthly peaks being reached for pig iron and steel ingots. (D.B.S.)

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Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 5 amounted to 113,300,000 bushels, down 5,251,000 from the preceding week's total, but 43,884,000 higher than on the corresponding date last year. (D.B.S.)

"the company will only dispose of certain more or less liquid assets so as to preserve the plant in working order." The shaft has been put down to a depth of 1,125 feet, and the mill has a rated capacity of 400 tons daily.

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A loan of $100,000 has been secured by Progress Diversified Minerals, the company which succeeded Diversified Mining Interests (Canada) Ltd., and a crew placed on the property at Indin Lake, northwest of Yellowknife. The shaft which is down to 202 feet has been unwatered, and an immediate start is planned on deepening it to 550 feet and the opening of two more levels. About 960 feet of drifting has been completed on the first level at 180 feet. A strong ore structure was reported indicated by underground work and diamond drilling and the company's managing director in the annual report for 1947 stated there was a possibility of 500 tons of ore per foot of depth in the area immediately adjacent to the shaft.

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A new peak was reached in earnings of Stadacona Mines (1944) Ltd., in the Rouyn district, for the three months ended March 31. The operating profit for the quarter, including estimated government cost-aid, but before depreciation and write-offs, amounted to $78,342, as compared to $58,286, in the like period of 1948. Production for the period was $236,467, from treatment of 34,063 tons, and officials report increased efficiency in milling operations. Increased outside activity is planned by the company and exploration of the Bellehumeur property is being proceeded with.

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The granting of a lease on approximately 25 acres of its property to Noranda Mines has been approved by shareholders of Joliet-Quebec Mines. The lease will be for 25 years and on its execution Joliet-Quebec will receive $150,000, and in addition will receive varying rates for all ore removed. W. B. Maxwell, president, states that the granting of the lease is considered in the best interests of the company, as it will provide funds for further exploration work and as the ore is taken out and smelted, further funds will become available. It is a provision of the lease that Noranda will extend from their workings a drift from their north boundary through the centre of the Joliet ground to the leased area. This drift will pass through an unexplored portion of the company's property.

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The accelerated development program at Paymaster Consolidated Mines, in the Porcupine area, with a view to raising the milling rate to capacity of 600 tons a day, is returning results. In April a total of 375 feet of new ore lengths was opened by drifting, and this is one of the best months as far as development goes in considerably over a year. The mill has been gradually stepped up from an average daily rate of 400 tons last December to slightly over the 500 ton per day mark. While production is still coming from the No. 5 shaft area ore sources the management expects to be drawing ore from the No. 6 shaft section in the near future. The ore from this section will assist in maintaining the milling rate as well as taking some of the strain off the main workings while development is being expedited and ore sources generally prepared for a full scale milling rate.

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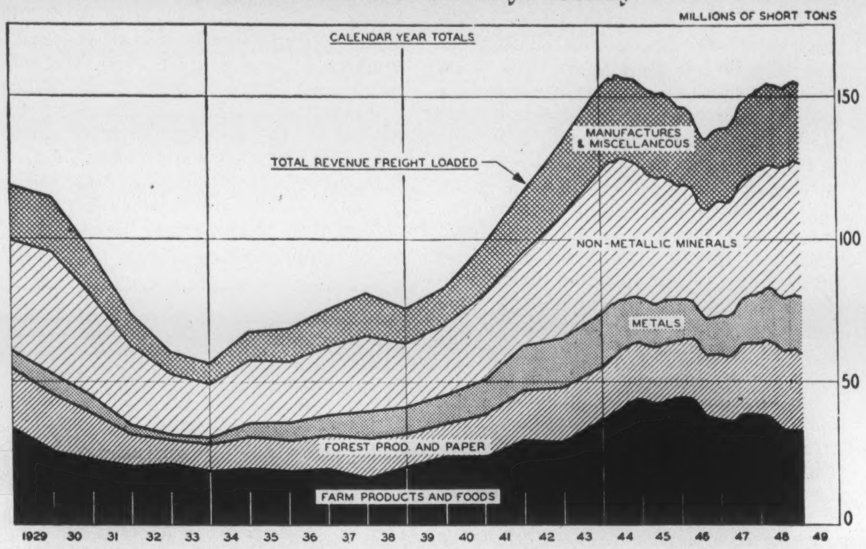
The Ontario Department of Mines has just published a timely and comprehensive article entitled "The Search for Uranium" which is available free of charge to those interested. In releasing the 10-page story Hon L. M. Frost points out that a great deal of prospecting for uranium will take place in Ontario this year. He added that many requests for information had been received and that this would serve to enlighten those who were not properly informed on the problems affecting this type of prospecting. The article was prepared by Dr. W. S. Savage, resident geologist for the department at Swastika, Ont. His paper covers some interesting background information relating to radioactive minerals, and describes some of the more common occurrences. Advice is also furnished regarding prospecting for radioactive minerals, and methods of determining radioactivity indicated. In concluding Dr. Savage describes some of the areas worthwhile prospecting and mentions references for more detailed information on the subject.

What Our Railways Carry



Graphed above by the Bank of Canada is the revenue freight loaded by Canadian Railway systems, in millions of short tons. Figures are available to the end of 1948. Non-metallic minerals are the largest class of freight, followed by farm products and foods, forest products and paper.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

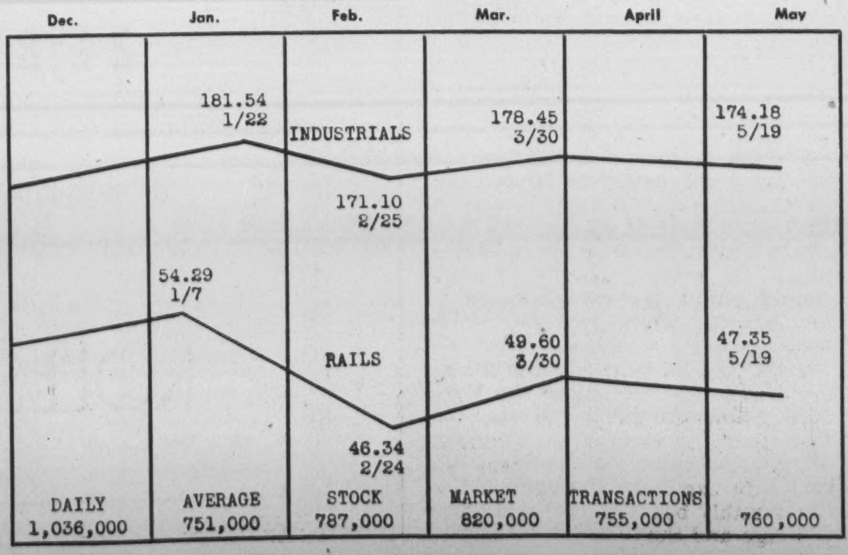
By Haruspex

COMMON STOCKS continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse American legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, we expect psychology to improve in the course of the months ahead, with ensuing better prices for stocks.

Charles Dow, many years ago, remarked that the stock market was not like a balloon, plunging hither and thither in the wind. Instead, he said, it represented a well considered effort to adjust prices to probabilities so far ahead as the probabilities can be reasonably reckoned. Just at the moment, the market is being treated to much news of an adverse character. On all sides the normal phenomena of the contracting phase of the business cycle, such as receding production, commodity price weakness, and increasing unemployment, are being witnessed. Yet the market, as reflected by the two Dow-Jones averages, refuses to break out of the general area in which it has met support from time to time over the past three years. This suggests that stocks, some time back, probably have taken the current picture into account and thus offer better values than surface appearances would suggest.

While the doldrums may continue for a while yet, with intermittent periods of minor weakness and strength, we feel that selected stocks offer good values and are purchases on weakness where reserves are excessive.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



DAILY	AVERAGE	STOCK	MARKET	TRANSACTIONS	
1,036,000	751,000	787,000	820,000	755,000	760,000

Money at Work

Money, like man, was made to work. Whether money is employed by investing it in Government Bonds or in sound Industrial Securities is a matter for the individual investor to decide.

If you have personal savings to invest, or are charged with the investment of funds for a business or institution, we invite you to consult us about the matter. Any recommendations we make are based upon known facts about each security and have due regard to safety of principal, regularity of income and ready marketability.

Immediate and careful attention will be given to your inquiry.

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Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
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JACK: Met a chap at lunch to-day, Bill, who told me a darn interesting experience. He was going into the Export Business, wanted to open connections with a good firm of Freight Forwarders, but didn't know who to see. On making enquiries, two Chartered Banks and one Trade organization all mentioned one firm as being the best in the business.

BILL: Pity somebody didn't steer him on to our good friends Canadian-European Forwarders. I would have.

JACK: That's it—that's where he went! Two Banks and one Trade Organization all recommended Canadian-European Forwarders. And he's tickled to death he took their advice. They showed him several weaknesses in his system of quoting, pointed out some pitfalls as to obtaining payment, gave him advice on letters of credit, and specialized information on the requirements of Consular Documentation on shipments to South America, and so on.

BILL: Good for them—they could do it, too. And now he's quite happy about everything, I hope.

JACK: He says they started him off on the right foot, and helped him to avoid many painful and costly mistakes he might have made without expert advice. The wind-up of the story is that his first shipments have gone forward, everything is running like a charm, and he is as pleased as he can be.

BILL: Good for Canadian-European Forwarders! As we've agreed before, when they do a job, it's done *right*.

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Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 400

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of June, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of June, 1949.
DATED the 20th day of May, 1949.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Silverwood Dairies, Limited

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 11

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents (15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 6th, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

L. R. GRAY, Secretary.

London, Ontario,
May 19th, 1949.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 39

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half (1½c) cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds July 15th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 18th, 1949.

YORK KNITTING MILLS
LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly dividend of 20c per share has been declared on Class A Shares of the Company payable June 30, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 15, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN S. LEWIS,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario.
May 16, 1949.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Disability Benefit Law In N.Y. Provides For Competition

By GEORGE GILBERT

While extensive amendments to the federal social security in the United States law are under consideration, the state of New York has gone ahead and enacted a disability benefit law as an answer to the demand by employees for compensation for illness or accident incurred off the job.

It provides for competition between the government state fund and private insurance.

WHEN the principle of workmen's compensation was incorporated in the law in New York State, instead of establishing a government monopoly of workmen's compensation insurance, as was done in some other states and in the provinces of Canada, employers were permitted to insure their liability under the law with private stock or mutual insurance companies, or with the State Fund established by the government for the purpose, or, if they could meet certain conditions, they were allowed to become self-insurers and to carry the risk themselves.

In the Disability Benefit Law, recently enacted in New York State as an answer to the current demand by employees for compensation for illness or accident incurred off the job, a similar course has been followed, as provision is made for the carrying of the coverage by private insurance companies, by the State Fund, by way of self-insurance, or by the setting up of a welfare plan for the purpose as part of a collective bargaining agreement. While some interests recommended that adoption of the measure be postponed till next year to permit of further study, their opposition to its passage was considerably softened when the legislature passed a bill providing for the taxation of the premiums of the State Fund to the same extent as the premiums of the private insurance companies are taxed, thus removing in part the charge of unfair competition by the government.

It is reported that the Federation of Labor supported the measure, while the C.I.O. and certain industrial interests opposed. In some quarters it was felt that if the bill in its present form was not adopted, a much more drastic measure would likely be proposed later on. This law, it is hoped by all groups interested in the moderate extension of social security, will be a model measure for the rest of the states. Experts from industry, labor, life insurance and government contributed to the formulation of the new law, which will be administered by the chairman of the state Workmen's Compensation Board.

Under the new law, benefit payments are provided, ranging from $10 to $20 a week, depending on wage rates, for a maximum of 26 weeks for persons who become idle because of illness while working and are not covered by existing welfare plans or who become ill while drawing unemployment insurance payments. Employers are responsible for providing the benefits, and they may take care of their liability, as already pointed out, by insurance with private insurers or with the State Fund, by self-insurance, or by setting up a welfare plan as part of a collective bargaining agreement.

Employers are authorized by the law to deduct one-half of one per cent a week, up to a maximum of 30 cents a week, from the pay of each employee to help defray the cost. The employers are responsible for the rest of the cost. Deductions from the pay roll start Jan. 1, 1950.

With respect to the huge expansion of the federal social security program proposed in the United States by President Truman, to provide "free medical service" or "low cost medical service," the question has arisen as to just how free or how costly this service is to be. According to President Lounsbury of the Bankers National Life of New Jersey, Commissioner of Social Security A. J. Altmeyer has indicated what the payroll tax should be.

Payroll Tax

Mr. Altmeyer, it is pointed out, proposed to the U.S. Senate Finance Committee that the payroll tax should be 6 per cent on employees and 6 per cent on employers on the first $4,800 of salary or wages, which would mean a tax of $9 each month on a salary of $150 per month; $12 each month on $200; and $24 each month on a salary of $400 or more per month. If a person's salary is under $400 per month, the tax would be 6 per cent of the monthly salary multiplied by 12. If the salary is $400 a month or over, the tax would be 24 multiplied by 12, or $288 per annum. This would be in addition to a person's income tax. As the company or firm employing the person would be taxed a similar amount, the cost of securing the "free" medical service would be double the amount paid by the individual.

As to the attitude of the organized life insurance agents to the proposed social security changes, at the midyear convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters, the board deleted the recommendation of the committee on social security that support be given to measures pending in Congress to repeal the Gearhart resolution (Public Law 642), and the council reaffirmed the Louisville resolution to the effect that the trend towards paternalism and other government isms should be definitely curbed.

Also approved by the council was the committee's recommendation about increases in primary benefits, but the following proviso was added: "that the maximum benefit payable on any wage record be 80 per cent of the average monthly wage, or $85, whichever is the less." Lastly, the board reaffirmed by resolution "that no social security changes should entail the establishment of any benefits above bare subsistence levels."

Testifying on behalf of the life insurance companies before the Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, President M. Albert Linton of Provident Mutual Life expressed the opinion that the monthly benefits now paid under Old Age and Survivors' Insurance of the Social Security Act are inadequate and should be increased to bring them more in line with increased living costs. He also recommended broadening this coverage to include as large a proportion of the working population as Congress believes to be administratively practicable and otherwise desirable.

However, he took exception to a number of the Administration's proposals for increasing benefit payments and expanding the wage base.

The Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fourth day of July, 1949, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any insurance company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fourth day of July, 1949.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 28th day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

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THE NEED FOR PROTECTION AGAINST CRIPPLING LOSS FROM FIRE AND WINDSTORM ALWAYS EXISTS

Specialization in fire and windstorm insurance has given The Portage Mutual complete knowledge of this important field. Result—ample indemnity at minimum rates, further assured by soundest resources. "Service with Security" has been a living motto for 65 successful years.

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Here's how the **LIBERALS** *are making Canada*

A better place to live in

"We Liberals have dedicated ourselves to maintaining a high level of employment and income, because that means a high and widely distributed standard of living for our people."

PRIME MINISTER
LOUIS ST. LAURENT

Opportunities in every field of activity in Canada today are greater and more varied than ever before. Our country is experiencing the most impressive period of prosperity and growth in its history. Canadians today enjoy one of the highest levels of social security of any people in the world. The most striking feature of Liberal government in Canada is the way prosperity has been encouraged, and, *more important*, the way prosperity has been shared by all.

You share —*every* Canadian shares —in the *greater opportunity, prosperity* and *security* brought about by constructive Liberal policies.

Liberals mean what they say. Look over the record of the last five years. It shows that Liberal performance exceeds Liberal promises.

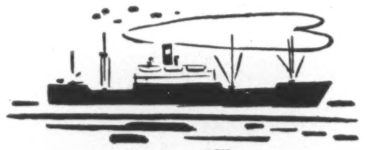
Under Liberal policies, Canadians can be confident that this forward march will continue —that Liberal promises will again be carried out.

More Jobs—More Income

More people are working than in any previous peacetime period — nearly a million more than in 1939. National income is *three times* as high as in 1939, is more widely distributed than ever before.

More Savings

People have nearly 2½ million *more* bank accounts than before the war. They have put aside more than 4 billion dollars in personal bank savings.



More Production and Trade

The products of our farms and forests, factories and mines and fisheries are worth twice as much as ten years ago. And Canada's exports are more than *four times* greater. Canada is the world's third largest trading nation.

More Family Allowances

The federal government has, since 1945, invested *one billion* dollars in Canada's children. Already four million boys and girls in 1¾ million families have been getting a better start in life because of Family Allowances. This year benefits have been further extended, affecting 335,000 children in 150,000 families — involving an increase in payments of $640,000 a month.

Aid to Home Builders

Close to 300,000 dwellings have been built since the war. More homes have been built in Canada, in proportion to population, than in any other country; and more were built last year than any time in our history.

National Health

Health grants to provinces are helping to build a stronger nation. Many projects are already under way: nine province-wide health surveys; 13,000 additional hospital beds; training for health specialists, increased health services and research.

More Old Age Pensions

Federal payments have been twice increased since 1945. The new pension basis, established this year, is now increased to $40.00 a month, providing greater comfort and security for the aged and blind. This is made possible by raising federal payments to 100 million dollars a year.

And lowered taxes as well!

By careful administration the Liberal government has established these records and been able at the same time to cut the national debt by 1,625 million dollars. *And every budget since 1945 has announced lowered rates of taxation.*

Protect your stake in **OPPORTUNITY, PROSPERITY, SECURITY**

VOTE LIBERAL!

INSERTED BY NATIONAL LIBERAL COMMITTEE

BUSINESS BRIEFS

THE twenty-second annual report of the Economic Investment Trust Ltd., believed to be the oldest publicly financed closed-end investment trust in Canada has appeared. Highlights of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949, are are follows:

	1949
Investments less reserve	$2,934,214.93
Market values	
Investments	3,616,000.00
Net asset value	3,555,426.90
Equity per share of common	63.89
Dividends and int. rec.	202,946.81
Earnings available for common shares	146,776.44
Earned per share of common	3.67
Dividends and extras per share of common paid or declared	3.50

THE annual report of Canadian Investors Corp. Ltd. states that the liquidating, or "break-up" value of the company's stock, as of January 31, 1949, was $11.58 per share, compared with $11.43 per share at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

Net income available for dividends was $48,706 or 48.7 cents per share, as compared with $50,504, or 50.5 cents per share for the preceding fiscal year.

PROFITS of the Robert Mitchell Co. Ltd. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Garth Co., showed further improvement in the year ended December 31, 1948. Net profit amounted to $94,742, equal to $1.31 per share of common stock as compared with $80,053 or $1.10 per share for 1947 and $35,837 or 49 cents per share for 1946. Operating profit for the latest year was increased to $303,987 from $282,321 the year before. Provision for depreciation was slightly higher at $82,500 as against $81,000 while provision for income taxes amounted to $61,735 as compared with $68,284 for 1947. Two dividends of 50 cents each were paid on the common stock during the year and, states S. C. Holland, president and managing director, "the strong liquid position of the company gives assurance that dividends on at least a similar basis may be expected."

As no project involving a major capital expenditure was undertaken during the year, the amounts realized from various sources remained available as net working capital, which was increased by $380,163 during the year to $2,021,282 at December 31, 1948, as compared with $1,641,119 at the end of 1947. Current assets at the latest year-end included cash of $323,513 and a call loan of $25,000.

WESTEEL Products Ltd. report that steady production at a high level was maintained in all the company's eight plants during 1948, and the net profits, after taxes and all charges, amounted to $1,109,000, compared to $681,000 earned in the previous year.

After paying out $354,000 as a dividend of $3.00 per share on the outstanding shares of the company, $754,000 was added to surplus account. These undistributed earnings were used in part for capital expenditures totalling $231,000, to reduce the funded debt by $50,000 and to provide sufficient working capital to finance an increased volume of business.

The company's financial position also has been improved during the year by profits left in the business; working capital at the end of 1948 amounted to $2,848,000, an increase of $649,000 during the year.

AT A SERIES of meetings to be held in various cities across Canada, a pension plan is being offered to its employees by Canadian Oil Companies. This retirement income program, according to W. Harold Rea, president of the company, was worked out after study of many pension systems, and in consultation with a number of authorities representing both executive and employee viewpoints.

Basically, the plan provides a monthly income for life for retiring employees of an amount governed by the length of service and income while employed. Part of the contributions to the pension fund for periods of future service will be paid by the employees, the balance by the company. The contribution covering past services to date will be made by Canadian Oil.

PRICE Brothers & Co., Ltd. report of the directors to the shareholders states that the profit for the year amounted to $15,317,625. From this has been deducted interest on first mortgage bonds, $293,908.33, allowance for depreciation of the company's properties and depletion of timber limits of $2,287.000, and provision of income taxes of $4,750,000, leaving net profit of $7,986,717.

An amount of $1,500,000 has been set aside out of profits for the year and added to the reserve for contingencies. It is considered primarily as available to cover possible decline in value of inventories. During the year the regular dividends on the 4 per cent cumulative redeemable preferred shares were paid and on the May 1948 a dividend of $4 was paid on the common shares being an increase of $1 over the previous year.

THE annual report of the A. H. Robertson Co. states that profits for the year amounted to $2,020,167 or $8.08 per share for the 250,000 shares outstanding. This compares with $1,363,996 or $5.45 per share earned in the year 1947. These profits amount of 6.9 per cent of sales in 1948 as against 5.6 per cent in 1947.

The Canadian subsidiary is Thomas Irwin & Son, Ltd. This company continued to function as a separate corporation until the early part of 1948, at which time manufacturing operations were completely merged with those of the H. H. Robertson Company, Ltd., of Canada. The present corporation is now known as Robertson-Irwin Limited with headquarters in Hamilton, Ontario.

The new corporation's sales increased more than 50 per cent as compared with the combined sales of the two predecessor corporations in 1947.

—Artray Photo

R. M. FOWLER, president of Canadian Pulp and Paper Association signs the visitors' book in office of C. Thompson, Vancouver's Mayor.

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A STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA:

In order that you may share with us the pride we have in our aircraft, I am quoting below, for your information, a statement by Captain Alfred Gilmer Lamplugh, C.B.E., F.R.Ae.S., M.I.A.E., F.R.G.S., Underwriter and Principal Surveyor of The British Aviation Insurance Co. Ltd. of London, England. Captain Lamplugh's firm, the leading company in the London aviation insurance market, directly or indirectly insures nearly all the airlines of the world including Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Captain Lamplugh's Statement:

"Canadair aircraft (Canadair Four and North Star) are regarded as among the soundest aircraft structurally. They have an excellent record with regard to safety. The insurance rates for these particular aircraft compare most favourably with any similar type. These rates are based on Trans-Canada Air Lines' operation which has been so excellent."

We consider Captain Lamplugh's statement to be a magnificent tribute to the management and personnel of Trans-Canada Air Lines and an authoritative appraisal of the quality and worth of Canadair's aircraft.

And we believe you will all agree.

May 19th, 1949

H.O. West
President

P.S. Captain Lamplugh also holds the following positions: Convenor, Survey Panel, Air Registration Board (The British Government's Regulating and Licensing Agency, equivalent to the Canadian Department of Transport or the United States Civil Aeronautics Authority); Vice President, International Union of Aviation Insurers; Chairman, Air Transport Section, London Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Joint Aircraft Committee; Warden, Guild of Air Pilots; Honourary Member, British Airline Pilots' Association; Learned to fly 1911; Holds "B" License #155; Served in R.F.C. and R.A.F. 1916 - 1919.